FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 66 *5 April 1978*

ALBANIA

Carter Accused of Resorting to New Fraudulent Tactics	B 1	1/A6
ZERI I POPULLIT Condemns Trip	B 2	1/A7
Turkish Government Cultural Delegation Visits	B 2	1/A7
Japanese Friendship Delegation Arrives	B 2	1/A7

BULGARIA

Todorov Reports to Assembly on Government's 1977 Activities [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Mar]	C 1	1/A8
National Assembly Session Decision on Todorov Speech [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 23 Mar]	C 17	1/B10
Press Reports Carter Tour 'Yielded No Results Whatsoever'	C 19	1/B12
CEMA Delegates Tour Pleven, Veliko Turnovo [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Mar]	C 20	1/B13
People's Control Committee Delegation Departs for Warsaw	C 20	1/B13

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Federal Assembly Holds Joint Session on Government Program	D 1	1/B14
Strougal Report	D 1	1/B14
Husak Interviewed by West German Party Organ VORWAERTS	D 5	1/C4
Czechoslovak, GDR Foreign Ministers Discuss Mutual Relations [Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Mar]	D 6	1/C5
Indra Receives Deputy Chairman of GDR State Council	D 7	1/C6
Party Officials Greet Hungarian Envoy on National Day	D 7	1/C6
Joint CSSR-Hungarian Civil Defense Exercise Concluded [Bratislava PRAVDA 25 Mar]	D 7	1/C6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADN Reports Honecker Article on Havana Youth Festival [JUNGE WELT]	E 1	1/C7
Honecker, Stoph Anniversary Message to Hungarian Leaders	E 1	1/C7
Krolikowski Receives Algerian Labor Minister	E 1	1/C7
Neumann Statement Supports Antiapartheid Year	E 2	1/C8
SED CC Greetings to Indian CP Congress Published [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Mar]	E 2	1/C8
Evangelical Leaders Comment on Meeting With Honecker [NEUE ZEIT 3 Apr]	E 3	1/C9
Commentator Assesses Cancellation of Turkish Arms Embargo [Friedmann]	E 4	1/C10
FRG Citizen Sentenced for Violating Transit Agreement	E 4	1/C10
Foreign Ministry Protests Railroad 'Sabotage' in W. Berlin	E 5	1/C11
Signal Cable Damaged	E 5	1/C11
Arson Incident Reported	E 5	1/C11
Briefs: GDR-Algerian Radio Accord; Talks With Church Officials	E 5	1/C11

HUNGARY

Activities Mark 33d Anniversary of Liberation	F 1	1/C12
Lazar, Others in Awards Ceremony	F 1	1/C12
Losonczi Presides at Awards Ceremony [Tardos]	F 1	1/C12
Kadar, Others Lay Wreaths	F 2	1/C13
Leaders Attend Youth Rally	F 2	1/C13
Gaspar Speech Marks Anniversary	F 3	1/C14
Military Promotions, Decorations Awarded [NEPSZABADSAG 1 Apr]	F 6	1/D3
Leaders Attend Reception	F 6	1/D3
NEPSZABADSAG Reviews Draft Law on Domestic Trade [24 Mar]	F 7	1/D4
Lazar Visits Karl Marx University of Economics	F 8	1/D5
Losonczi, Others Receive Farewell Call From FRG Envoy	F 8	1/D5
Angolan Defense Delegation Leaves Budapest	F 8	1/D5

POLAND

Papers View U.S.-Soviet Relations, Carter Trip	G 1	1/D6
Gierek Receives Chairman of Writers Union	G 1	1/D6
Libyan Delegation Received in Foreign Ministry	G 2	1/D7
Jablonski Receives New Ugandan Ambassador's Credentials	G 2	1/D7
Jablonski Receives DPRK Fatherland Front Official	G 2	1/D7
Politburo Discusses Services, Modernization Projects	G 2	1/D7
Grudzien, Szydlak Attend Polish-Soviet Friendship Meeting	G 3	1/D8
PAP Reports Pugwash To Debate in Poland 10-15 Apr [TASS]	G 3	1/D8
Writers Union Signs Agreement With USSR Body	G 4	1/D9
Briefs: New Science Ministry Official	G 4	1/D9

ROMANIA

TANJUG Report on Ceausescu-Dayan Meetings in Bucharest	H 1	1/D10
Ambassador Gives Reception	H 1	1/D10
Dayan Departs Bucharest	H 1	1/D10
PRC Official Thanks Ceausescu for Congratulatory Cable	H 1	1/D10
SCINTEIA Devotes Editorial to Recent Central Committee Plenum	H 2	1/D11
Prime Minister Manescu Receives Soviet Interior Minister	H 4	1/D13
Deputy Prime Minister Niculescu Receives UK Delegation	H 4	1/D13
Meeting Held in Connection With Science, Technology Week	H 4	1/D13
Bulgarian, Romanian Ministers Sign Agricultural Protocol	H 4	1/D13
Romanian-Japanese Joint Committee Holds Session	H 5	1/D14
RCP Greets Indian Communist Party Congress	H 5	1/D14
Ceausescu Receives North Korean Ambassador	H 5	1/D14

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reportage on Eighth Slovene Party Congress	I 1	1/E1
International Relations Commission Meets	I 1	1/E1
Commissions End Work	I 2	1/E2
Montenegro Presidency Adopts Council of Republic Draft Law	I 2	1/E2
PRC Party Delegation Ends Visit, Departs for Romania [BORBA 1 Apr]	I 2	1/E2
Sri Lanka Trade Minister Meets Officials, Departs	I 2	1/E2
Doronjski Receives Athulathmudali	I 3	1/E3
Meeting With Minic	I 4	1/E4
Minister Departs 4 Apr		

POLITIKA Scores Sofia's 'Greater Bulgaria Aspirations' I 4 1/E4
[Stefanovic, 24 Mar]
BORBA Reviews LCY Statute Amendment on Democratic Centralism I 5 1/E5
[S.V., 26 Mar]
Proposed Statute Changes Strengthen LCY Basic Organizations I 6 1/E6
[Vujica in BORBA 24 Mar]
Serbian Assembly Discusses Defense Preparations I 7 1/E7
[Kluajic, Babic in POLITIKA 29 Mar]
Commentator Views Success in Strengthening Security I 8 1/E8
[Tomic]
Funds for Private Agriculture in Vojvodina Reported I 8 1/E8
Briefs: Cuban Machinery Industry Representatives: I 9 1/E9
Energoinvest-Soviet Academy Contract; First
Container Terminal; Radio Cooperation Meeting Ends

APR 1 4 1978

Item 850-B-4 Pt Ex 710: FBIS-EEU-78-66

FBIS-EEU-78-66
Wednesday
5 April 1978
Vol II No 66

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

66

ORIGINAL

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

CARTER ACCUSED OF RESORTING TO NEW FRAUDULENT TACTICS

LD031102Y Tirana ATA in English 0927 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, April 3, ATA--The so-called new U.S. policy is but the elaboration of the new fraudulent tactics and methods in compliance with the created conjunctures and the development of the present situations, writes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in a commentary on Carter's tour of Latin America and Africa. The newspaper stresses that Carter's tour is linked with the neocolonialist aims of U.S. imperialism and its rivalry with the Soviet social imperialists for hegemony. Dealing with the plan presented by Carter at the speech he delivered at the Venezuela National Assembly on the countries and the raw material producing countries, the newspaper writes that such a plan does not represent in any way "new policy". In essence, it is the same with the enslaving neocolonialist plans put forth by the predecessors of the present U.S. President, such as the Alliance for Progress, etc.

However Carter tries to play the hyprocritical role of the "benefactor" and "defender of the rights of man" in Latin America, ZERI I POPULLIT underlines, the peoples of that area have a long experience, they have experienced and have felt ever more the heavy weight of neocolonialist oppression and plunder by U.S. imperialism. Therefore the peoples of that continent hate U.S. imperialism and the reactionary fascist regimes it maintains on foot and have risen in struggle against them for true freedom and independence.

The frequent tours of the U.S. President, the newspaper BASHKIMI emphasizes in an article, reveal, in the first place, the ceaseless efforts of U.S. imperialism to consolidate its hegemonic positions in various regions of the world, to find new markets for its stockpiles and new fields of expansion, in fierce rivalry with Soviet social-imperialism, which, at the same time, is making all-out efforts to extend its expansion everywhere.

This time, the newspaper continues, Carter put in the programme of his diplomatic mission Latin America and Africa, two zones in which a big wave of the rising consciousness and struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence, for an independent life and development against the imperialist interference and control of the two superpowers and the other capitalist powers, exists. In both these continents, as in other regions of the world, the rivalry between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, which have increased the interference and pressures to put as many countries and peoples under their range of plunder and exploitation, has greatly sharpened. This savage imperialist rivalry has become particularly acute of late in Africa, with the known consequences, causing conflicts and hotbeds of war like those in the Horn of Africa, in the west and south of this continent, and so on.

Exposing the demagogy with which the imperialist propaganda accompanies Carter's visit, the newspaper emphasizes: No matter how great the demagogy and efforts to arouse illusions about Washington policy are, nothing can cover up the truth about the savage and dangerous nature of blood thirsty U.S. imperialism, nothing can hide the great dangers to the freedom and independence of the peoples coming from U.S. imperialism, which together with Soviet social-imperialism, constitute the greatest enemies of mankind.

ZERI I POPULLIT Condemns Trip

AU051012Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 5 Apr 78 AU

[Text] ZERI I POPULLIT published today an article by Petrit Bushati in which he refers to President Carter's visit to two countries of Africa--Nigeria and Liberia--which took place from 31 March to 3 April, 1978 and which was closely connected with America's economic, political and military interests in Africa. The article stresses, among other things:

On his landing in Africa Carter made a number of demagogic statements, terming his visit a visit for peace, a visit aimed at commiting the United States to establish peace in Africa. Carter promised economic aid and the so-called readiness of the United States to help in resolving the various existing disagreements in Africa. Nevertheless, the olive branch waved by the American President cannot cover up the neocolonialist ambitions of the United States in Africa.

The interests of the American monopolies are closely linked with Africa, a continent with large natural resources. During his talks in Lagos Carter asked Nigeria to reduce the oil price. However, oil is only one side of the matter. The American monopolies have penetrated deep into Africa and the private direct investments in that continent is now over $4 billion. (?From these investments) the American monoplies secure $1 billion profits annually, aside from the $4 million they receive as interest on loans and so-called aid granted to varicus countries of Africa. It was these very interests of these monopolies that Carter represented during his visit there. The deceptive maneuvers, which characterized Carter's visit to Africa, cannot cover up and prettify the aggressive and expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism in that continent.

The peoples of Africa, the article concludes, are realizing the true aims of U.S. imperialism and Soviet imperialism. They are sensing their neocolonialist, oppressive and exploitative nature and they are increasingly opposing them.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS

AU042120Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A government cultural delegation of the Republic of Turkey arrived today in Albania to sign a (?two-year) plan of cultural exchanges between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey. The delegation is led by (Ertugrul Viranyan), general director of cultural affairs attached to the Turkish Foreign Ministry. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries; Kristo Jorgji, director at the Ministry of Education and Culture; Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Ministry, and others.

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU042121Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Japan-Albania Friendship Association arrived today in our country. The delegation is led by (Masao Nakadina), chairman of the association's Central Council. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Misto Treska and others. During their stay in our country, the Japanese guests will visit various districts, production centers, cultural and educational institutions and so forth.

TODOROV REPORTS TO ASSEMBLY ON GOVERNMENT'S 1977 ACTIVITIES

AU3011130Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 78 p 2,3 AU

[Text of report by Stanko Todorov, Bulgarian Council of Ministers chairman and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, accounting on the government's activity in 1977, read to the National Assembly in Sofia on 21 March]

[Text] Esteemed National Assembly deputies, in the history of the 13-century-old Bulgaria, a year is just a single moment. In our fleeting times, however, the 365 days in 1977 will be remembered for the many deeds that are useful for the people. We had our hour of joy with the success achieved and were worried over the natural disaster that hit us. We critically reconsidered what we have done and revealed the weak points and shortcomings in our work. These were days of efforts to reach the summits assigned by the 11th BCP Congress and days of persistent labor under the motto "Efficiency and Quality." The BCP and its Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov are the inspirers and leaders of each initiative of ours, the life-giving force of our progressive movement.

I must say that it was not easy for the government to operate in 1977. Life has presented us with inexorable force some growing responsibilities that were made more difficult by a number of unfavorable factors. However, relying on the confidence of the National Assembly and the State Council, we felt the people's support and did everything in our power to further promote Bulgaria's socialist path. Now, when we glance back to the past, we can say with justification: This was a year of struggle, a year of upsurge. The final analysis shows a development in economy, better living standards and strengthened international prestige.

1. Stable and Effective Economic Growth

Comrades, with the law on the unified plan for the socioeconomic development in 1977, the National Assembly assigned to the government the task of continuing to implement the programs of the 11th BCP Congress for a course toward stable and efficient economic growth, of developing production and building a material-technical base on the principles of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution.

Our national economy has developed in a favorable internal political climate. The main essence of the government's and the people's work was comprised in the directions outlined by the BCP congress and the July plenum. The socialist competition campaign encompassing millions of working people acquired a great verve in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The skill of the administrative and executive cadres in resolving complicated problems inherent in present production also improved.

We all know that 1977 was not an easy year for the development of the national economic complex. The spring cold spells, the droughts and the hails in some of our basic agricultural areas, the early frost and two earthquakes caused damage amounting to about 1.5 billion leva. The increase in the prices of basic raw and processed materials, equipment and machines we buy on the international markets had a negative affect on the rate of our economic growth and its efficiency. The instability, stagnation and inflation in the capitalist countries created grave obstacles for our normal trade exchange with these countries.

I wish to frankly point out that certain sections of our social management showed no irreconcilability toward shortcomings in the organization of production and toward the violations of labor, technological and financial discipline. [paragraph continues]

A number of economic cadres were slow in overcoming the shortcomings in the style and methods of management and worked without any sense of organization, initiative and purpose.

The objective and subjective difficulties created tension and thus hindered the comprehensive implementation of certain planned tasks. This was most strongly demonstrated in agriculture, where production was 6 percent lower than in 1976.

Under these conditions, many efforts were needed to uncover the reserves of our socialist national economy and to make better use of them. The government expresses cordial gratitude to the working people for the high consciousness they displayed and for the energy and skill invested in fulfilling the plan on the socioeconomic development of the country. In 1977 the national income increased 6.3 percent as compared with 1976. The social productivity of labor increased 7 percent and thus accounted for the total increase in the national income. An intensive path of development was characteristic of industry, construction, transportation and agriculture.

The profit achieved was 16 percent higher than in 1976. This profit would have been higher had the Ministries of Machine Building (including metallurgy), of Agriculture and Food Industry, of Light Industry and the national construction complex fulfilled their tasks as required by plan.

The leaderships of the ministries, economic organizations, the economic organs and organizations are facing the following task: based on the engineering draft documents and counterplans, they must increase the social productivity of labor, insure the production of more profitable goods and reduce to a minimum substandard production and unproductive expenditures.

The prime cost of 100 leva of industrial production was about 1 percent lower in 1977 than in 1976. Material expenditures in industry were 1.5 percent lower than in 1976. The expected reduction in the consumption of materials, however, was not achieved and thus delayed the growth of the national income.

The government has updated the goal-oriented programs for reducing material expenditures in 1978. A system of expenditure norms for raw and processed materials, fuel and energy and norm-setting documents for reserves are being prepared in conformity with progressive world achievements.

The efficient use of material resources is a primary task of all enterprises, economic organizations and ministries. We expect of our scientists, designers, constructors, technicians and organizers of production that they decisively contribute to reducing the share of materials and electricity supply per unit of production.

It was also our great concern in 1977 to increase the quality of production. The plan for the production of goods of quality grade "K" and "1" was overfulfilled. However, no turning point in the quality and structure of the produced goods has yet occurred. The requirements of the domestic and, particularly, the international markets however, are inexorable. If we do not resolve this task our difficulties will increase.

In 1977 we introduced final specification control by the state in 36 basic industrial enterprises. No complaints about poor quality have been received in these enterprises. The Council of Ministers recently decided to increase the number of enterprises with final specifications control by the state by another 200.

However, this is only a link in the system which insures high quality in production. Very strict technological discipline is needed on the part of absolutely everyone and in each production operation. The payment of labor must be more closely linked to the quality of the work performed. The qualification of the executive cadres must be brought to and sustained at a standard that is commensurate with the requirements of the modern complicated production.

The problems of quality and efficiency can be successfully resolved only if the best achievements in scientific-technical progress are rapidly implemented.

The scientific-research and development activity plan was overfulfilled by 6 percent and the plan on utilizing scientific elaborations by 13 percent. Eight percent of the industrial products have been modernized.

Regardless of these successes, however, there is no reason for complacency. The implementation of scientific-technical inventions continues to be a weak link at all levels of the administration. No substantial scientific-technical decisions have been made concerning the strategic directions of production and labor organization.

Comprehensive mechanization and automation must be implemented by widely introducing the latest achievements in electronics and robotization [robotizatsiya], by applying the latest achievements of laser technology, engineering biology and microbiology, by expanding chemicalization in the national economy and by intensifying the technological processes through a broad application of catalysts. The basic types of products must be periodically modernized.

During the past year we began to implement the "multiple goal-oriented" methods for enhancing specialization and concentration in all the basic branches and activities. It is now necessary to further enhance this process by extending it also to the auxiliary activities. The variety of the produced goods must be expanded and enriched through the unification, standarization and typification of components and aggregates.

The internal branch structure of our industry continued to improve. Industrial production in 1977 increased 6.8 percent, in machine building and electronics--13.8 percent, in the chemical and rubber industry--12.3 percent; the production of electricity and thermal power increased 7.5 percent. The highly effective and future-oriented productions are developing at accelerated rates.

The programs for intensified development of the production of industrial manipulators and robots [manipulatori I roboti], metalcutting machines with digital program controls, of hydraulics and pneumatics, of shipbuilding and of means for the electronization of the national economy and everyday life are being implemented.

Comrades, making capital investments more effective was one of the basic issues in the work of the government in 1977. We made progress in coordinating the investment and the scientific-technical policy, in improving the balance between the individual branches of production and in coordinating the capacities of the various technological units that are linked with each other. More than 68 percent of the investments in material production--58 percent in 1976--were used for the reconstruction, modernization and expansion of the existing enterprise. By putting into operation basic funds amounting to 22.4 percent more than in 1976 we achieved a major success. The September plant for the production of spirally welded tubes, the pig iron casting plant in Ikhtiman, the sugar plant in Dolna Metropoliya, the new technological conveyors at the cement plants in Devnya and Beli Izvor, the plant for the production of viscose rayon in Svishtov, the new capacities for the production of soda, resins, varnish, paints, latex and a number of other products of the nonbulk chemistry industry were commissioned in 1977.

Certain shortcomings in our investment activities, however, have still not been overcome. The planned capital investments for 1977 were fully spent but some planned basic funds were not put into operation. It is mainly due to this fact that the share of unfinished construction projects continues to be high. The necessary coordination among designers, inventors and builders does not exist.

The 1978 plan envisages the complete concentration of capital investment mainly in the projects, the building of which has already begun. Conditions have been created to reduce the unfinished construction projects and accelerate the introduction of basic funds. Prompt efforts have been made to master the new capacities and more fully utilize the basic funds and the working time of the workers. The results, however, are not satisfactory.

Some 95 new, expanded or rebuilt enterprises were supposed to work at full capacity; 60 of them, however, could not achieve their planned capacity. Hence, the national economy could not obtain the expected industrial production and profit.

Only 70 percent of the working time of the machines and equipment in industry was used, in construction about 60 percent, while for some basic machines this rate was even lower. The envisaged shift effectivity and weekly working time in productions with interrupted continuity was not achieved. In 1977 some 11 million man-hours of idle time were registered, during which industrial production valued at about 130 million leva could have been produced.

The causes for this can be found in the violation of labor and technological discipline, irregular material-technical supply, nonfulfillment of agreements on contractual deliveries and breakdowns in some basic enterprises.

We expect the leaderships of the ministries and people's councils to create the necessary technical-organizational conditions for the fulfillment of the planned concentration of capital investments and for a shortening of the building front. We must accelerate the commissioning and mastering of new production capacities and increase the utilization of the basic production funds.

Comrades, in order to insure a balance in the development of production, efforts were made to harmoniously fulfill the natural indexes of the plan. At present the results are better than before. The planned tasks were overfulfilled for a number of major industrial products and the country is now better supplied with raw and processed materials and export goods. The 1977 plan for the production of certain industrial goods, however, was not fulfilled. This caused some difficulties in production, on the domestic market and in exports.

In order to secure strict harmony in production, the Council of Ministers adopted measures to improve the material-technical supply. We are doing everything necessary to streamline the operational-calendar plan in the enterprises, to strictly control the fulfillment of the planned schedules and to promptly eliminate the bottlenecks that have occurred along the entire technological chain.

The government instructed the ministries of Machine Building and of Electronics and Electrical Engineering to substantially improve the management of the interdepartmental cooperative deliveries and the handling of spare parts.

Comrades, as a result of our active foreign economic policy, the value of trade exchange exceeded 12 billion leva expressed in foreign currency and is 13 percent higher than in 1974. [paragraph continues]

The share of machines and equipment in our exports increased to reach 45.5 percent, compared with 42 percent in 1976.

The further deepening of the integration with the CEMA member countries and primarily with the Soviet Union was particularly favorable for the increase in the trade exchange and was also a remedy for the influence of the crisis in the West.

We are elaborating a general scheme on specialization and production sharing in the field of material production between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Our comprehensive cooperation is being put on a new, modern basis and is of great importance for the development and for raising the efficiency of our economy. This cooperation has its roots in history and will continue far into the future.

As a result of the increase in exports and the measures for the thrifty utilization of our foreign currency resources, the payment and trade balance with the nonsocialist countries has substantially improved. The 1978 plan creates prerequisites for consolidating the positive trends and for further expanding our trade-economic cooperation with these countries on an equal and mutually advantageous basis.

The increase in the country's foreign currency resources is an all-national achievement. Every one of us must feel committed to resolving this important problem of our economy at the present stage of development.

In order to make our participation in the international division of labor as useful as possible, the goods produced must be of high quality and low prime cost. We must expand the exports of various machines and equipment and makes it necessary to accelerate their modernization and strictly observe all deadlines. We are also taking measures to improve the services in the specialized machinebuilding and electronic production.

A major obligation of our foreign trade organizations is to follow the trends and conditions in the international markets, to react flexibly to the expected changes and promptly report to the producers on the requirements of these markets.

Transportation and communications are of major importance for regular production. We expect the national transportation complex to take steps to strictly observe schedules in the traffic and transportation means, speed up the turnover of carriages and improve shift efficiency in the use of dumpers. It is necessary to improve travel conditions within the populated centers.

The process of the modernization and reconstruction of communications, particularly in Sofia, must be continued and the quality and standards in communication services must be sharply improved.

Comrades, National Assembly deputies, along with the work for the unified plan for the socioeconomic development of the country in 1977, the government devoted special attention to the implementation of the state budget.

The measures that have been taken and the reserves created by the plan insured a successful closing of the state budget. Revenues exceeded expenditures by 32.5 million leva. The budgets of the okrug people's councils and state social welfare were successfully implemented.

The conditions under which the implementation of the budget has proceeded are well known. They required rapid and purposeful decisions to secure a normal financing of the party's social policy. [paragraph continues]

The possibilities for reducing expenditures in the budgets of the ministries and okrug people's councils were analyzed and more than 200 million leva were saved. The government was guiding its financial system so as to reduce expenditures that would not affect the basic tasks of the plan. The principles of balancing expenditures and revenue obtained within the framework of the individual economic complexes were more thoroughly applied. The Bulgarian citizens know that the state took upon itself all expenditures connected with the earthquakes.

Certain economic ministries, however, did not accomplish their obligations toward the budget and could not achieve the planned financial results because they failed to fulfill the plans for the sale of production, because of overexpenditures in prime costs, losses resulting from substandard production, and payment of funds, penalties and payments for idle time.

Conditions have been created so that the financial system can function normally in 1978. The new planning approach insures possibilities for correctly organizing the current economic work and also fulfilling and overfulfilling the qualitative indexes and financial results.

The regime of strict savings will continue. The goal-oriented programs for restricting supplies to the offices and keeping down other unproductive expenditures will be strictly observed as before. The exactingness in granting credits, according to the real needs and depending on how the tasks are accomplished and on how efficiently work is performed, will be enhanced. An ancient proverb says that "Saving is the Largest Income," and this is still valid today.

2. The Material and Cultural Well-Being of the People--A Cause of Each and Every One

Esteemed National Assembly deputies, the party's social policy as outlined by the 11th BCP Congress and reflected in the law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan is being successfully fulfilled.

To more fully meet the growing demands of the Bulgarian people this was our basic goal in 1977 and this was also behind our efforts to increase the efficiency and quality of production and services.

Some 75 percent of the expended national revenue was spent on meeting the material and cultural needs of the people. The total volume of the "consumer's" fund increased 4 percent in 1977.

In fulfilling the December program and the July plenum decisions, the government did all that was necessary to achieve more complete parity between labor remuneration and the level of social productivity of labor. The average nominal salary of the workers and employees increased in industry 2.9 percent, in construction--2.4 percent, in agriculture--1.5 percent and in transportation--3.5 percent. The average work pay amounted to 151 leva monthly.

The public consumer funds were increased to exceed 4 billion leva, 5 percent more than in 1976. Some 800 million leva were spent on the development of education, about 500 million leva--on health protection and 1.2 billion leva--on pensions.

The public funds became a major source for increasing the incomes of the working people. Thus the annual average per capita income amounts to 452 leva. Our society satisfies a number of the citizen's basic needs free of charge--education, medical treatment and support in old age. The public consumer funds strikingly demonstrate the advantages of the socialist way of life.

The government's line is to effectively use public funds, particularly the funds earmarked for social and cultural purposes. The ministries and enterprises reduced expenditures on furnishings. The retail sales of the departments were 47 million leva less than in 1976.

The purchasing power of the people increased as a result of the changes that took place in the cultural development. The increased needs and the greater requirements of taste have set higher requirements for the production of and trade with mass consumer goods. A total of 488 shops were opened in 1977. The number of trade establishments for public catering increased by 265 and the number of workers' canteens increased by 148. The task of our food industry is to increase the production of prepared and semiprepared foods.

Home services, delivery services and others have expanded. Approximately 4,500 people have been employed by the trade network, a considerable part of whom are young people graduated from secondary educational institutions.

Products worth 9.2 billion leva were sold to the population. The markets were supplied with more products than in 1976, as regards cheese, milk, eggs, meat products, vegetable oils, fruit and canned vegetables. However, in certain periods and in certain inhabited settlements the needs for certain products were not sufficiently covered. A shortage of building materials still exists.

In 1977 the sales of nonfood products and of durable consumer goods such as radio sets, furniture, passenger automobiles, bicycles and others considerably increased. The trade in certain small consumer goods in great popular demand improved.

As regards the consumption habits of the contemporary Bulgarian citizen, an ever increasing role is played by fashionable and luxury goods. The government adopted a special decision on this question. After the measures in this connection the plan for such goods was overfulfilled 9 percent.

The Bulgarian citizens are entitled to demand a better life from us. Nevertheless, let us not forget the following two things: first of all, we are not an island of calm that is independent of all unfavorable changes on the international markets; in the second place, if we wish to obtain more goods we must produce more. Socialism is a society of producers who are consuming, and not of consumers who expect someone to produce goods for them.

In the sector of public services certain more efficient forms of everyday services were introduced. Over 500 motorized brigades are servicing citizens' homes. The scope of the service contract system, in particular as regards repairs for radio sets and television sets and for complicated household appliances, has expanded.

The questions of the speed and quality of services, however, have not yet been resolved, the question of the better coordination of needs and available services also remains unresolved.

Although the administrative services have improved, the successes achieved are not yet fully satisfactory. The Council of Ministers has adopted measures aimed at creating the necessary prerequisites for bringing the administrative services closer to the working places and places of residence, measures aimed at simplifying procedures and at eliminating superfluous documents in connection with obtaining administrative services. The administrative services' improvement will produce visible results in saving the citizens' time.

The workers and specialists engaged in the public services sector are expected to produce better work. Let them be guided by the awareness that they are playing an important role in the struggle to implement a social program to the people's benefit.

The housing construction plan has been fulfilled. A total of 76,460 new housing units have been delivered. This is 8,800 more than in the previous year. One of our greatest concerns is that we are still unable to provide all young families with their own homes. The government is very much aware of the fact that the rate up to now is insufficient for the all-round implementation of the 5-year plan program. Additional measures are being drawn up for accelerating construction work, as well as for using the available housing units within the framework of conurbations.

By the end of the year permanent full-day kindergartens were able to accomodate 357,000 children, 13,000 more than in 1976. The places available in pre-kindergarten nursery schools increased by 4,500 to 72,500. Half of the children attending full-day kindergartens are between 3 and 6 years of age. The government is aware that there are not enough children's establishments and it is taking measures for the construction of them to continue more quickly.

In accordance with the demands of scientific-technical progress and with the enhanced intellectual needs of our people, the education system continued to develop. Within the 1977/78 school year, more than 1.5 million students were trained in educational institutions.

The material base of school education has expanded and organization has improved. The number of children from the first to the eighth grade being trained in day schools was 20,000 more in 1977 than in 1976. Half of the students have scholarships. A total of 16,400 young, highly qualified specialists graduated from higher educational institutions in 1977.

It is high time to measure our successes in education not only according to quantitative indexes, but mainly as regards quality. Thorough changes are needed in the educational system for it to become a decisive factor for the efficient performance of the young generation in practical life and for a better professional training of youth.

1977 was a year characterized by a great event in our country's intellectual and socio-political life--the third congress of Bulgarian culture. Bulgarian creative artists, rallied around the party's April plenum line with their striving to increase Bulgaria's cultural heritage, give us pleasure with their creation of works of literature, painting, music, theater, and cinematographic art.

Some 3.2 million more books and pamphlets were published in 1977 than in 1976. In this case however, we had better speak about qualitative indexes rather than quantitative indexes.

Cinematography has produced 71 feature films and 387 documentaries and newsreels. Books in the public libraries increased by 2.5 million volumes.

In 1977 we were provided with new hospitals and polyclinics equipped with modern appliances and medical equipment. The number of hospital and sanatorium beds reached 94,000. There are also more places available in social care establishments. The development of the health network is based on modern criteria and on scientific principles. The efforts of the health workers are aimed at expanding preventive medicine. [paragraph continues]

A successful struggle is being waged against epidemic diseases. The health control in schools and children's establishments has been intensified. The main problem now is to achieve higher quality medical services for the population and to increase strictness and efficiency of state health control. The program adopted by the National Assembly for safety, healthy working conditions and fire protection is being successfully implemented. The relative share of workers working under conditions that meet labor health norms has increased. The number of work accidents has reduced. Nevertheless, results are still unsatisfactory. The measures aimed at a lasting improvement of the working environment are insufficient. It is the duty of the state and economic organs and organizations, in closest mutual cooperation with the professional unions, to see that the working conditions in all branches and in each working place constantly improve.

The workers' recreation conditions are improving. More than 90,000 places are available for the workers in well-appointed rest homes and over 820,000 workers are guaranteed free recreation periods. The opportunities for short periods of rest for all strata of the population have greatly increased. Many efforts and initiatives are being taken for cultural, sports and other activities during the 2 days of rest during the week. Approximately 4.6 million tourists visited the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 320,000 more than in 1976. In the field of international tourism the government is conducting an active policy in the spirit of the CSCE.

In 1977 there was a thorough reorganization of the activities devoted to environmental protection in the spirit of the State Council's basic directions. The programs adopted by the government in connection with the protection and restoration of the environment are being implemented in areas of the cement plants, in Kremikovtsi, in Srednogorie town, in the Devnya Plain, in Kurdzhali and so forth. More than 2.2 times more capital investments were used than in 1976. A total of 76 new purification stations were built. Some 21,000 decares of land were made arable again as a result of drainage and new cultivation. Biological insecticides for the protection of more than 2 million decares of different crops were insured.

All this, however, does not conceal from us the numerous instances of irresponsible actions, carelessness and even barbaric disregard for nature. In future we will be even more irreconcilable and, in accordance with our country's laws, we will strictly punish those who do not cherish our beautiful Bulgarian landscape. The material and cultural welfare of the people in our time also depends upon the territorial and conurbation organization in our country. In accordance with the decisions adopted by the March 1977 plenum of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers drew up measures for territorial concentration and specialization, for the creation of scientifically based norms and systems for the creation of conurbations.

It is now important to see to an organizational consolidation of the conurbation councils. Their first practical task is, together with the agro-industrial complexes and with the consumers' cooperatives, to insure the production of the necessary quantities of meat, milk, eggs, fish, vegetables and fruit, so that the needs of the people in that area for these products may be satisfied. The councils of the settlement systems, which are best acquainted with the state of the material base in all inhabited settlements of the area, will make optimum use of the existing basic funds in compiling their plans for 1979 and 1980. They will devote care to the development of the conurbations and to improving municipal services for the people.

It is justified when people call the socialist society a society of real democracy. This democracy has a great many practical dimensions and manifestations--such as the active participation of the people in planning and administration and in the organization and development of social relations, the selfless labor devoted to the people's well-being, and the various forms of social control. One of the criteria for the maturity of socialist democracy lies in the activeness of social organizations and creative unions. [paragraph continues]

Their congresses in 1977 showed that their share in the struggle for the upsurge of our society is growing.

The organs of the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Justice and of the Prosecutor's office vigilantly watched over the observance of laws, the citizens' rights and the protection of the people's property against attack or abuse. The role of the arbitration system must be enhanced and discipline in the national economic sector must be consolidated.

The Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are constantly increasing their combat readiness and mobilization readiness and, together with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member countries, they are the reliable guardians of the socialist achievements of the people.

3. The Government's Foreign Political Activities

Comrades, the alleviation of tension continued to be a characteristic feature of the international situation in 1977. The Leninist, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries decisively contributed to this. Despite the strong reaction of the enemies of detente, and in the first place, of the aggressive circles of imperialism this positive trend determines international, contemporary relations. We are devoting all efforts to the continuation of detente--there is no other sensible alternative for mankind.

The foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is constantly guided by the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism, and the principles of solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of the peoples and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Our foreign policy is actively contributing to the manysided activities of the fraternal states in connection with consolidating the achievements of socialism on a worldwide scale and to the rescue of mankind from the nightmare of a thermonuclear war.

We note with satisfaction that the last year was a very successful one for the international activity of the party and the state. The direct participation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, in planning and implementing Bulgaria's foreign policy was in 1977--as it has always been until now--of decisive importance for making this policy into a dynamic and fruitful one, and for further increasing the international authority of our socialist motherland.

The government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria exceptionally values the development of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our country and the great USSR. The course of the comprehensive coming together with the USSR strengthened and it obtained qualitatively new dimensions. A party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, visited the USSR in May-June 1977. Important agreements on applying new forms of integration were reached at the meetings and talks with the USSR party-state delegation led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The participation of our delegation at the highest level in the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was an impressive manifestation of the Bulgarian-USSR friendship.

Only a few days ago we marked an historic event--the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries; the visit of the party-state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Bulgaria; the negotiations with the governments of the People's Republic of Poland and the People's Republic of Hungary; and our visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia. [paragraph continues]

Bulgaria's cooperation with the other fraternal countries in various areas and at the level of departments, okrugs, cities, plants and scientific and cultural organizations was also many sided and dynamic.

The entire foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is an expression of the desire to strengthen the cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and the unity of all progressive forces. This is the command of our time. Various politicaland ideological concepts, some of them hidden behind socialist terminology, are being disseminated today with the aim of belittling the cause of October and discrediting the first country of real socialism. However, experience teachs the people's masses that it is the USSR that is the most sincere fighter against war, the strongest supporter of peace, social progress and human rights.

As far as the Balkan peninsula is concerned the People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains a principled and constructive course, uninfluenced by ad hoc considerations. It a course Bulgaria maintains toward each of its neighbors. This manner of developing relations is an important stabilizing factor in the Balkans.

Our country expanded its friendly relations with the developing countries during last year. It decisively supports the peoples fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. Bulgaria continues to render moral and material assistance to those who are fighting for their independence and against the attempts of the reaction, as well as for the progress of their countries and peoples. The state visits to Ethiopia, Zambia and Tanzania at the end of 1977 were a new testimony of our active policy in this direction. A number of useful contacts with Afro-Asian and Latin American countries were made during 1977.

The traditional cooperation with India and Iran, as well as with other friendly states is expanding.

In 1977 the People's Republic of Bulgaria made efforts to consolidate its relations with the Arab states. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and responsible representatives of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, as well as of the Republic of Iraq, visited our country. Relations with Algeria, Syria, the PDRY and with other Arab states are developing favorably.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is attentively following the Middle East problem and has on several occasions stressed its position of principle on the necessity of eliminating the hotbed of war, and, for this purpose, the Israeli troops must immediately withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. The legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine must be implemented, including their right to create their own state; the independence and existence of all states in that area must be guaranteed. A just and lasting peace is impossible on the basis of separatist bargainings with the aggressor who, with his recent actions in Lebanon, again revealed his true essence. The Geneva conference is the chief instrument of resolving the crisis, a conference in which all interested sides must participate.

Our country resolutely condemns Israel's armed attack against Lebanon and insists upon a stop to the aggression, upon an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the territory of Lebanon.

After the military defeat of Somalia and the withdrawal of its troops from the Ethiopian province of Ogaden, conditions are being created for the restoration of peace in the Horn of Africa in the spirit of the UN Charter and the OAU Charter. The forces of imperialism and of international reaction, however, continued to take advantage of this conflict for their own ends. We are convinced that Ethiopia will continue to proceed along its path of profound revolutionary changes and will consolidate its national sovereignty and territorial integrity. [paragraph continues]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, in implementing their international duties, are giving comprehensive support to the Ethiopian revolution in its struggle to build a new, socialist Ethiopia.

We are expressing our concern also about tension that exists in the relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Kampuchea, and we support the peaceful initiatives of the Vietnamese Government aimed at beginning negotiations for the settlement of controversial problems between the two countries.

Bulgaria developed considerable activities aimed at expanding relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation. In 1977 many initiatives were taken and important agreements were signed in the economic scientific-technical and cultural sectors. Finland's minister of foreign affairs paid a visit to Bulgaria and the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria conducted talks with the ministers of foreign affairs of the FRG, Portugal and Denmark. Useful consultations were also held with other countries.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has just ended his visit to Japan. As a result of the agreements reached, our bilateral cooperation with that country has reached a higher level. The visit once again confirmed Bulgaria's active, peace-loving foreign policy and prestige; it confirmed our country's readiness to cooperate with the developed capitalist countries on a basis of mutual interest.

The Belgrade meeting once again showed that there is no alternative to pursuing the process of detente, to implementing the final Helsinki document and to not permitting any interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries in any circumstances whatsoever.

We continue to actively participate in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Our line of policy is clear: We insist that measures be taken as soon as possible for disarmament, in strict accordance with the principles of equal security, so that political detente may be complemented by detente in the military sector.

At all bilateral and multilateral meetings and conferences the People's Republic of Bulgaria invariably expresses its conviction that the most important demands of our time are disarmament and the elimination of the threat of war. From this position we are contributing to such initiatives as the following: the proposal of the Warsaw Pact member-countries that the Helsinki final document signatories commit themselves to not be the first to use nuclear weapons; the Soviet proposals on signing a universal treaty on the non-use of force, an agreement on stopping the development and production of new mass destruction weapons.

We support Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's ideas about stopping all kinds of nuclear tests and about banning the production of nuclear, hydrogen and neutron weapons.

Last month seven socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, submitted an important document to the Geneva Disarmament Committee, a document permeated by a constructive spirit. This document sets forth the principles upon which the solution of this great problem concerning all mankind should be based.

We are all aware of the importance of the SALT talks between the USSR and the United States. [paragraph continues]

Although we are aware of the complexity of the problems, we cannot help being alarmed at the attempts of certain Washington circles to persistently seek one-sided advantages either in connection with the so-called cruise missiles or in connection with other facts. Together with all the world's peace-loving people we would like to believe that these are merely temporary manifestations and that things will continue to progress.

The government's foreign political activities in 1977 proceeded entirely under the influence of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and the BCP Central Committee July 1976 plenum. The party instructions aimed at bringing about a maximum of usefulness, at applying the Leninist principles in our country's social administration, are exerting their decisive impact upon the perfection of the system of foreign relations. The main demand--which at the same time is the guideline for this reorganization--is the transformation of foreign policy into a material force in building a socialist society.

4. State and Economic Management Facing New Responsibilities

Comrades, the development of the task assigned by the 11th BCP Congress and by the BCP Central Committee July plenum on further perfecting the management system continued in 1977.

Developments in the general systems of specialization and concentration of production were completed and approved by the government. On this basis an improvement of the production-organizational structure in branches and on a territorial basis was implemented.

Life has confirmed the correctness of the policy line adopted in connection with the transition to double and triple-echelon systems of management. A number of economic combines have become efficient organs of specialization and concentration of production, as well as of management centralization and are able to cope efficiently with the tasks assigned them.

Considerable work was accomplished in connection with the practical implementation of the new management structures in ministries and other departments. In this sector, too, certain difficulties of an objective and subjective nature have appeared. In certain ministries the administrative apparatus continues to work in the old style. Certain manifestations of bureaucracy and stagnation have not yet been overcome. Administrative functions are not being correctly distributed in certain places. The government is taking adequate measures to eliminate these shortcomings and to secure a normal functioning of the new administrative structures.

The organizational structure of people's councils was reorganized and improved in 1977. The number of various budgetary measures that represented superfluous burdens for the people's councils was reduced. The competence of people's councils as regards enterprises subordinate to both central and local jurisdiction was clarified and the people's councils were relieved of extraneous functions.

Along with the adoption of a general system of management for ministries, departments and people's councils, the government also approved norms for the numerical size of the administrative apparatus. A difficult task is being accomplished in this respect, namely the task of reducing the size of this apparatus. The relative share of administrative managing personnel, which in 1975 used to be 13 percent of the total number of people employed in the national economic sector, diminished to 9 percent in 1978 as a result of the consistent and well-organized reduction within the last 3 years.

The remaining staff, considerably fewer in number, must secure a highly efficient management. In order to create the prerequisite for this task the government adopted measures aimed at developing norms and rules for administrative work. [paragraph continues]

Thus, for example, the existing bookkeeping and statistical accounting must be reduced and filing must be simplified; a program for the rationalization and standardization of filing documents and for the adaptation of files and documents to mechanized and automated handling must be implemented.

Special attention must be paid to the automated control systems. It is particularly important to insure a consistent integration of individual subsystems based on a uniform information basis. It is necessary to standardize the drafts and programs to be applied in practice by creating and using solution packages, adaptation programs and elaborations that can be repeatedly used.

The managements of enterprises must seriously devote themselves to the introduction of automated management systems. These systems will insure timely, full and reliable information, they will link engineering projects to counterplans and will achieve a uniformity in planning at all levels.

Considerable work has been accomplished in connection with the development and perfection of the control system, the role of the State and People's Control Committee as the leading nucleus of the national control system. The organization of control sections in the ministries and in the economic organizations is taking shape. The coordination of control activities at all levels of administration has improved.

To make the administrative apparatus economic, efficient, and useful--this is the basic task in our administrative work. We are devoting efforts to the development and introduction of technological methods of administration at all levels.

Comrades, according to the tenets of principle set forth in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum and in his statement made at the 25 January 1978 national conference, tremendous work has been accomplished throughout the country, work in which, under the leadership of party, state and economic organs, thousands of working people have been participating.

The new planning technology ensures the better synchronization of the interests of society, of the working collectives and of individual workers. The creative spirit and initiative of the working people are being intensified in the purpose of an optimal discovery of reserves in working out counterplans at all levels. More favorable conditions are being created for increasing the efficiency of operational management.

The 1978 counterplans were worked out with new technological methods based on drafts prepared by engineers. They more fully revealed the reserves existing in connection with perfecting labor organization, with reducing material and labor consumption and with making the exploitation of production capacities more efficient. The tasks are now more effectively linked with the financial balance, with the available resources. Prerequisites for the stable implementation of the plan's quality and natural indexes were secured.

Control figures and instructions for compiling the plans for 1979 and 1980 were recently adopted. Now the task of primary importance is to create the necessary conditions for the workers' collectives to uncover and make use of reserves. Engineers' drafts are necessary now to insure counterplans with indexes that are higher than the control figures for efficiency and quality. The tasks set by the plan must be coordinated with the existing resources, but on the basis of high efficient organizational, technological and technical solutions. These are problems of strategic importance for the practical implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and the July plenum of BCP Central Committee, problems that involve efficiency and quality in all places and in all sectors. [paragraph continues]

This is precisely why these problems will be subjected to social discussions at the forthcoming national party conference.

The basic demand is to smoothly coordinate the labor force, labor equipment and the results of labor at all stages of production so as to insure exact synchronization and a strict pace of work along the entire line of technological processes. In this way we will create the prerequisites for fully uncovering the advantages of the new technology of planning and of the general application of the new wages organization.

The introduction of a socialist labor organization must be the basic element and the core of engineering projects. It is a topical task of economic organizations and of their sections to work out projects for the all-round perfection of socialist labor organization in workshops, sectors and brigades and in working places. It is necessary to adopt timely measures and norms for using production capacities, raw materials, energy and manpower. Such measures and norms must always be applied in compiling and implementing counterplans of workers' collectives and must contribute to more efficient production and better quality production. It is most important to introduce cost accounting in the production units and to correctly distribute responsibilities in connection with the self-sufficiency of economic activities at all management levels.

It is particularly important to widely introduce and perfect the collective forms of labor organization as early as in 1978, in order to increase the number of workers engaged in complex and specialized brigades, building groups and assembly groups [agregatni grupi] and others.

It is high time for all working people to realize that only on the basis of increasing labor productivity and through improving socialist organization can opportunities for an increase of wages and for implementing the higher living standard program be created. Industriousness, the feeling for the necessity of strict order, the habit of thinking things over twice before acting, all these are traits of our national character and we must develop them.

Comrades, the future of a nation is determined not only by the socioeconomic wealth it has attained, but also by its ability to increase this wealth and to use it efficiently as a good master would. The implementation of the plan, the further implementation of the party's socioeconomic strategy--this is the main essence of our work.

The results of the first months of this year show that we have started the year with relative success. The plan on total industrial production has been overfulfilled by 1.4 percent; the export plans have been overfulfilled by 3.1 percent. The plans of 53 percent of the kinds [of animals] under observation were overfulfilled; the number of all breeds of animals in the animal husbandry sector has increased.

Although we can see a higher level of organization and more efficient work in economic management, in certain places the requirements for high quality and great efficiency are still being inadequately met.

In accordance with its constitutional powers, the Council of Ministers is taking measures to ensure that problems are competently solved and difficulties are eliminated in good time so that the national economic plan may be implemented at a stable rate and with all-round efficiency and so that a great, multiple effect may be obtained.

The following tasks, involving great responsibility, are facing the national agro-industrial complex: to improve the organization of production and labor; to bring the leading bodies closer to the production units by consolidating farms and brigades; to insure the feeding of animals before the new harvest, as well as to obtain the quantities of milk, meat and eggs required by the plan; to strictly observe the technological rules and to produce the grain quantities required by the plan.

The indexes set forth in the law on the 1978 plan will be achieved only by persevering labor, initiative and a high state of organization. No one should delude himself about easy successes. This is precisely why ever increasing demands are being imposed upon the state and economic organs, the government is also aware of its increasing obligations and responsibilities. It will do everything in its power to ensure that the people's labor is better organized and more intense, that the results in our economic progress and in our cultural standards may improve.

The strength of our society rests in the fact that the demands of life are linked to the fate of millions of people. The party's appeal to use the country's economic potential fully and sensibly and to improve the organization and efficiency of each individual's labor and the efforts of the entire community has met the willing response of the workers class, the agricultural toilers, the intelligentsia and young people. In response to the BCP Central Committee's appeal to expand socialist competition for the overfulfillment of the plan, initiatives are being taken for the further implementation of the strategic slogan on great efficiency and high quality. Our society has powerful and well-organized forces, rallying millions of working people. These forces are represented by the social organizations and movements.

I would like to express the profound confidence of the BCP Central Committee and government that the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front, the Dimitrov Komsomol, the trade unions, the organizations of the scientific-technical and creative intelligentsia, that all these organizations will constantly improve their work and will lead the initiatives and creative daring of the masses, that they will increase their contribution to the all-round sum of achievements in our country in 1978--the third year of the 5-year plan period, a year of decisive importance.

I am convinced that you, esteemed National Assembly deputies, will give your support and your contribution any time it becomes necessary in order to resolve any question of decisive importance for the economy and for our people's lives.

We expect the press, the radio and television to provide us with constructive and just criticism and to propagate frontranking experience even more widely.

Very recently we celebrated with emotion and pride the centennial of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke. All Bulgarian hearts were moved by love and gratitude for the heroes of our national people, for our brothers and liberators. Each of us probably made a silent vow in his thoughts that Bulgaria would become an even happier and more prosperous country. This will come true by all means, dear compatriots, because we are striving for the heights of socialism and communism, because we are guided by a tested vanguard party, because we have loyal friends and comrades! Our faith in our motherland's bright future, our optimism, although idealistic, are also very realistic because they have healthy roots in life itself.

The national party conference will endow us with new vigor and strength so that our organization may become even more efficient and our work even more fruitful.

People say that a man is judged by his actions. Governments, too, are judged according to a people's actions. You, esteemed comrades, National Assembly deputies, and the entire people with you, know about our deeds. We, the members of the government, consider your noble strictness as statesmanlike wisdom and as an incentive for us to work even more efficiently for the Bulgarian people's well-being.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION DECISION ON TODOROV SPEECH

AU310237Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Apparent text of decision of the Bulgarian assembly session on report of Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on governmental activities during 1977]

[Text] After listening to the report of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on governmental activities during 1977, the National Assembly established:

The government has worked actively and fruitfully for consistently implementing the policy of the BCP, as outlined by the party program, the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the July 1976 BCP Central Committee Plenum, and in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the laws adopted by the National Assembly and the State Council's acts.

During 1977 the government directed its efforts toward implementing the annual plan on socioeconomic development as adopted by the National Assembly. Despite a number of unfavorable conditions, such as spring frost, drought, hail, early hoar-frost, two earthquakes and an increase in the price of the raw materials and equipment purchased from the capitalist countries, the country's economy continued to develop intensely and at a high and stable pace. This was the result of the correct BCP policy, the enthusiastic work of the people, the selfless and fraternal assistance of the USSR and the cooperation with the other socialist countries. Our national income increased 6.3 percent; the social productivity of labor increased 7 percent, something which insured the almost total increase of the national economy's net production. The implementation of multiple goal-oriented plans for specialization and concentration in the basic industrial branches has begun. The administrative structure of the ministries, other departments, people's councils and economic organizations has improved. The planned decrease of the administrative personnel has been achieved. The first steps toward perfecting the planning leadership of the economy and the social organizations of labor, in accordance with Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum, have been made.

The cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA member-countries constantly develops and increases. A general scheme on specialization and production sharing in the area of material production between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR is in the process of being worked out.

On implementing the national budget, revenues have exceeded expenditures by 32.5 million leva.

The December program for increasing the people's standard of living is being successfully implemented. Seventy-five percent of the national income during 1977 has been spent for satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the population.

The program for preserving and restoring the environment is being implemented in the spirit of the basic tenets adopted by the State Council.

Bulgarian science, education, health preservation, arts and culture have achieved significant successes.

The socialist competition which has developed in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October and the centennial of the Bulgarian liberation from the Ottoman yoke has mobilized the working people for implementing the plan for the country's socioeconomic development.

The government has devoted attention to further developing the socialist democracy, guarding the citizens' rights and freedoms and creating conditions for their broad participation in the country's social administration. It has actively cooperated for perfecting the legal regulation of social relations through the draft laws introduced at the National Assembly as well as through the normative acts which have been adopted by the National Assembly.

The successes in the country's economic and social development would have been even greater if the government had maintained a more active control and greater strictness toward the ministries and other departments for implementing tasks set by the government. In some levels of the social administration there was tolerance toward weaknesses in the organization of production and violations of the working, technological and fiscal discipline. Some social cadres reorganized their style and method of leadership too slowly and did not act with the necessary organization, initiative and purposefulness. The existing reserves for increasing the economy's effectiveness have not been fully used. Many departments have not achieved the set tasks for decreasing the material and working expenditures of the united production and increasing the efficiency of using the prescribed working time of the machines and equipment with a view to improving shift efficiency and the weekly work schedule in productions in which there are interruptions in the continuity process. There are also shortcomings in the areas of apartment construction and in using the existing apartments within the framework of the settlement systems.

The National Assembly believes that during the period covered by the report the government successfully conducted a peaceful foreign policy. The basic principles of this policy were socialist internationalism, the fraternal solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism and for social progress and the peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Further development of the fraternal friendship, cooperation and even greater coming together between our country and the great USSR was the cornerstone of the foreign policy conducted by the government. The cooperation and mutual assistance with the other countries of the socialst community were increased to a higher level. Further progress was achieved in our relations with the developing countries. The economic relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation also expanded. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a consistent and principled foreign policy in the Balkans, with a view to turning this region into a stable zone of peace and cooperation.

On the basis of the aforesaid, as well as Article 78 Chapter 1 and Article 102 Paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the National Assembly decides: The report of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the governmental activities during 1977, as well as on the internal and international policy conducted by the government are adopted.

The government is charged with further and more energetically implementing in all areas of state and social life the policy outlined by the party program and rendered concrete by the 11th BCP Congress.

The Council of Ministers must ever more actively and effectively direct its activity toward implementing the strategic slogan of the seventh 5-year plan on high effectiveness and quality.

Special attention must be devoted to perfecting the planning leadership of the economy and accelerated introduction of the modern achievements of the scientific-technical progress, further specialization and centralization of production on the basis of consistent application of the multiple goal-oriented approach, increasing the effectivity of the capital investments, and ever more economic utilization of the material and working resources. The government must take measures for further strengthening the socialist legality and comprehensively developing the socialist democracy, as well as for increasing the country's defensive power.

The constant increase in the people's standard of living and the securing of high quality goods and services for the citizens must be the focus of governmental activity. The construction of apartments and children's establishments must develop at an accelerated pace.

An important task of the government must be further perfecting the territorial and settlement reorganization of the country in accordance with the spirit of the decisions of the BCP Central Committee March 1977 plenum on implementing party policy on self-supply of fruit, vegetable, meat, milk, eggs and fish to the population by the settlement systems.

The Council of Ministers must undertake energetic measures for eliminating the weaknesses and shortcomings in the work of the ministries, other departments, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils. The most effective use of the country's working and fiscal resources must be insured, and the planned rate of increasing labor productivity and national income should be achieved.

The government, assisted by the mass public organizations, must ever more purposefully and effectively mobilize the efforts of the working people for implementing the uniform plan of the country's socioeconomic development and the national budget, and for worthily greeting the national party conference, as well as implementing its decisions in life.

The government must further continue to conduct an active and peaceloving foreign policy for further developing the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the geat USSR and the other countries of the socialist community; it must support the struggle of the peoples for national liberation; for democracy and social progress; to conduct a policy contributing to strengthening peace in the Balkans, Europe and the entire world, and to increase the contribution of our country in implementing the Helsinki conference final act.

PRESS REPORTS CARTER TOUR 'YIELDED NO RESULTS WHATSOEVER'

AU0510102Y Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 5 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA)--The Bulgarian press is unanimous that President Carter's tour in two Latin American and two African states yielded no results whatsoever.

Correspondent Vladimir Lankov writes in RABOTNICHESKO DELO that Carter's latest travel has failed to achieve any substantial results and in this it differs from his previous tour.

Reporting that the talks with Nigerian leaders--the most important point in Mr Carter's tour--have proceeded in cool atmosphere, the OTECHESTVEN FRONT observer Mikhail Neykov regards Washington's initiative on oil-price matters as having been defined in Lagos as an attempt to split the ranks of the African unity organization.

"In January Carter failed to persuade the statesmen he talked to what he insisted was his sincere good wish.

And now, in late March and early April the U.S. declarations for equitable cooperation, economic justice and fair relations have again been met with reserve and aloofness by most of the countries President Carter visited" writes Mr Vladimir Ignatov in NARODNA MLADEZH. He goes on to specify that this was mainly due to the fact that a deep chasm lies in between the U.S. diplomatic "symbols" and the political reality, a chasm which in all likelihood will persist gaping.

CEMA DELEGATES TOUR PLEVEN, VELIKO TURNOVO

AU0320347 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[BTA report: "Visiting the Country"--on delegates to the CEMA session visiting Pleven and Veliko Turnovo]

[Text] Pleven, 29 March 1978--The leaders of the delegations to the CEMA member-countries' foreign trade ministers' session arrived in Pleven this morning.

During a meeting at the Party House Penko Gerganov, first secretary of the Pleven Okrug party committee, briefed the delegates on the revolutionary past of the Pleven region, on the economic, social and cultural development of this okrug. The visitors were presented with jubilee medals on the occasion of the centennial of Pleven's liberation from the Ottoman yoke.

After this, the leaders of the delegations visited the mausoleum of Russian and Romanian soldiers who died in the liberation war. On behalf of all delegations Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade and Dumitru Bejan, chief secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania, laid a wreath at the monument to commemorate the heroes.

Veliko Turnovo, 29 March 1978--Today the delegation leaders of the CEMA member-countries and of Yugoslavia who attended the session of the permanent CEMA committee on foreign trade visited Veliko Turnovo Town.

At a meeting held at the BCP okrug committee Nikolay Vasilev, first secretary of the okrug party committee, briefed the guests on the revolutionary past of the Veliko Turnovo area and on its accelerated, socialist development.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR WARSAW

AU4200437 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Committee on State and People's Control led by Krustyu Trichkov, chairman of the committee, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 4 April departed for Warsaw. The delegation will exchange experience with the higher control chamber of the Polish Council of Ministers.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by the deputy chairmen of the Committee on State and People's Control and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS JOINT SESSION ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD041320Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The seventh joint session of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations in Prague today is discussing the CSSR Government report on the fulfillment of its program statement. At the meeting Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; members of the party Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; and candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes. He then welcomed secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; and Mirlslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. The joint session of the two chambers is also being attended by deputy premiers and members of the federal government, leading representatives of the Czech and Slovak National Councils, representatives of the political parties and social organizations associated in the National Front, and other guests.

After the approval of the agenda and a report on the activity of the organs of the Federal Assembly during the past period, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal delivered a report of the federal government on the fulfillment of its program statement of December 1976. He emphasized that the government has concentrated its attention on creating basic prerequisites for the balanced growth of the economy, above all on the development of energy and the strengthening of the country's own fuel and energy base and on insuring greater effectiveness and the export capacity of the economy overall.

An analysis of this program during the past 2 years has shown that on the whole we are fulfilling the set tasks and that the national economy is developing dynamically. In the period 1976-77 the growth of national income continued, reaching 36 percent of the volume planned for the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan. In agriculture, after a temporary decline in 1976, we renewed production growth last year, raising it by roughly 7.5 percent. We are purposefully insuring a balanced and all-round growth of material and cultural standards in which all groups of the population share, Comrade Lubomir Strougal stressed in the federal government report on the fulfillment of its program statement of 1976.

Strougal Report

LD042224Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Report on 4 April speech by CSSR Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal at the seventh joint session in Prague of the Federal Assembly chambers on the fulfillment of the government program in 1976--recorded portions in quotation marks]

[Text] "On the whole, we are successfully fulfilling the tasks which were laid down. The national economy is developing well. In 1976-77, too, the growth of the national income continued and amounted to 36 percent of the volume planned for the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan. A good basis for our development was created by the growth of production, above all industry. During those 2 years production in industry was Kcs2.5 billion higher than anticipated by the plan. In agriculture, after a temporary drop in 1976, we started again in 1977 to increase production and it rose by about 7.5 percent.

"Together with extraordinary imports of cereals and fodder, it was thus possible to secure smooth supplies of basic foodstuffs to the internal market and a relatively high level of their consumption.

"We are purposefully securing a well-balanced and all-round growth of the material and cultural standards. Participating in this growth are all groups of the population in villages and cities, persons in their prime as well as the older people who receive pensions. When talking about the specific aspects of the living standards, we also always remember their influence on the production force and on the harmony between personal and all-social interests.

"In 1976-77 wages rose by 8.1 percent while social incomes--above all, as a result of the changes in pensions--rose by 12.7 percent. Social consumption was developing too, above all in such important areas as education and health services. Considerable means were spent on forming more advantageous conditions of life for the people, above all in the construction of cities, apartments and the environment as a whole.

"The entire production potential of our economy has increased. In the last 2 years alone, new basic means of production worth Kcs246 billion were commissioned and their total value exceeded Kcs2 trillion. This summing up of the results of the last 2 years clearly testifies to the not always fully acknowledged fact that our economy is gradually adjusting itself to a new and exceptionally demanding situation. By this we mean above all the influence of outside conditions which through their extent, depth and intensity have no precedent in the history of our national economy. Moreover, the results we have achieved are more valuable since the process of adjustment does not take place at the expense of the working people as it does in the capitalist states. On the contrary, it takes place while the working people's material and cultural standards are continuing to grow.

"In order to insure smooth and dynamic economic development under these conditions, we mustered, above all, our domestic resources, and we had to take a number of inevitable regulating measures in the productive and nonproductive consumption spheres. The results of 2 years of the economy--and these are also the prospects for 1978--have created and are creating conditions for a balanced state budget.

"As a result of subjective weaknesses in our activities as well as certain objective difficulties, the planned objectives have not been fully attained in all sectors. That is why the tasks which we must fulfill in the remaining year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan are all the more challenging and complicated. As Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party and president of the republic, stressed at the March session of the Central Committee, our immediate requirement to continue economic and social development up to and beyond 1980 makes it imperative to concentrate our prime attention now on the solution of those key problems and (?sectors) which still hinder a more (?efficient) implementation of the conclusions of the 15th party congress.

"Even though there is a gradual improvement in a number of sectors and progress has been made in [word indistinct] fundamental quality relations, the objectives of the Sixth 5-Year Plan to raise efficiency are insured in an uneven manner. Proof of this is the fact that along with an overall gradual curtailment of costs we fell short of the planned targets in the first 2 years by about Kcs7 billion.

"The consumption of certain raw materials and commodities, such as metals, has developed somewhat more favorably than anticipated in the plan. Exactly the opposite is true of most types of fuel and energy.

"This is all the more serious since to obtain them by imports as well as from our own resources is constantly more expensive. For example, our own cost to obtain 1 ton of black coal has risen in the past 4 years by almost 11 percent, and as much as 12 percent for brown coal. Increased attention to the speediest expansion of domestic fuel extraction is producing its first results. Last year the amount of coal extracted was 6.8 million tons higher than in 1971. Along with efforts for the optimum satisfaction of our fuel and energy requirements in this and future 5-year plans, we must considerably increase economic pressure on factories and enterprises to bring about a substantially higher economy.

"In other areas, too, the government will strive in the coming period for greater thrift, cost reduction and economies, and will direct work at every level of management to assess every item of expenditure with care and reduce every type of cost more consistently. Increased effectiveness can be considered to be promoted above all by higher levels of technology and a higher quality of production, by the systematic innovation of the production range and a more flexible adjustment of production to the demands of domestic and foreign consumers. This is one significant way to enhance labor productivity more quickly since the mere increase in the physical volume of output per worker without considering the product's practical effectiveness is, of course, not sufficient.

"All levels of management must work harder for these goals than they have before by carefully considering and thoroughly carrying out changes in production. The replacement of obsolete and unpromising production programs with effective ones has so far progressed only very slowly. Even though the development of pivotal programs has over the past 2 years been accelerated for some industrial products, their share in the overall output remains low. And yet looking at changes taking place in the world, one sees how necessary it is to examine whether the selection of these programs carried out up to now corresponds to all the criteria of effectiveness, precision and competitiveness on foreign markets."

Comrade Lubomir Strougal then went on to say that our exports and imports in relation to the socialist countries are growing much faster than provided for by the plan. Our overall balance sheet, too, is active. We have been coping well within the CEMA framework with the tasks arising for us from agreed joint projects. It is estimated that by the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan we will have concluded further advantangeous agreements which will result from work being done on long-term target programs. This, of course, must be based on the consistent elaboration of some measures involving the system and aimed at raising the effectiveness of international specialization and production coordination. In this context the chairman of the federal government said:

"The problems and bottlenecks revealed by the analysis of our economic activities stem not only from objective causes and outside influences and the intensity of their effect, but, first and foremost, from weaknesses in managing work at every level, including governmental bodies and all central bodies. The March session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party pointed out these weaknesses very explicitly. Shortcomings in the sense of responsibility, organization, control, methods and generally the style of control and management work find concrete expression in the fact that our efforts to promote the effectiveness and quality of work have, so far, not been yielding the kind of results we need. This is evident from the uneven fulfillment of plans in a number of enterprises, the insufficient attention devoted to the fulfillment of qualitative indexes in production, the nonimplementation of economic contracts, and problems of supplier-consumer relations.

"According to the evaluation of the results achieved by centrally managed industries, in the last 2 years 57 percent of the enterprises have not fulfilled one or more of the seven indexes which characterize the volume, structure and quality of production.

"I know that, above all, supplier-consumer relations are the subject of justified criticism. Breakdowns in these relations are slowing down the smooth running of production, lowering the effectiveness of the reproduction process and have a negative influence on the initiative of the people. We are also aware that central bodies are partly responsible for this as shown by the insufficient elaboration and coordination of plans which are issued by the center to production-economic units and enterprises.

"We have solved a number of these questions. We have decided to enlarge the number of material (?balances) and to increase the importance and binding character of [words indistinct]. In the next stage we intend to improve the entire system of necessary reserves, involving materials, capacities and finances, to rationalize the links which carry goods from producers to consumers, and to assess in a new light the role of distribution organizations. Much depends on the consistent fulfillment of these measures which are to strengthen assembly units and thereby remove the general shortage of a number of products, above all in engineering where we have genuinely limited capacities in specific branches. That is our intention. The system of supplier-consumer relations which we are building creates the necessary possibilities for their better functioning."

In the next part of his address, Comrade Strougal stressed that the government is preparing a number of measures designed to improve the management of certain branches of the national economy, above all the investment process and the implementation of scientific-technological findings. Speaking about a timely and quality preparation of the drafts for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, he stressed:

"The preparation of the draft for the Seventh 5-Year Plan demands new reproduction (?forces). Naturally economic processes cannot be changed overnight, but the next 5-year plan must be a decisive step forward with regard to the speed and effectiveness we achieve. We cannot merely announce these goals; we must support their fulfillment through new and thoroughly considered and specifically elaborated measures. All of us who participate in the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan still have a lot of work ahead--at enterprise and production unit levels and above all in the center where making decisions concerning these questions determines the fundamental prerequisites for achieving a higher effectiveness of our economy. This outline of the tasks we are considering for the Seventh 5-Year Plan clearly shows the social importance and the difficulties of the immediate years ahead.

"I can tell you that a good starting foundation for our future bold development objectives can be created solely by a consistent implementation of all targets outlined for the Sixth 5-Year Plan by the 15th party congress. In the spirit of the March session of the party Central Committee, this is precisely where we must concentrate all our energy and resources."

The report of the CSSR Government on the fulfillment of its policy statement goes on to mention questions pertaining to the development of the two national republics and those parts of the country where considerable funds are being spent--namely, Prague, Bratislava and the north Bohemian region. Dealing with our health services, Comrade Lubomir Strougal mentioned the following facts:

"As far as the health services are concerned, last year per capital expenditure was more than twice that of 1970. The number of beds in medical establishments increased by 3,275 in the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. There were an additional 1,340 beds in spas. We are building them at high cost which is constantly rising, but the beds are not being sufficiently used due to the low number of nursing staff in some hospitals, delays in reconstruction and repairs and the low standard of organization.

"It is necessary to solve with special urgency the great shortages of nursing staff in Prague and in a number of other large towns. Part of our efforts to improve the health services must include more energetic action against persisting adverse phenomena which run counter to the principles of socialist ethics, such as an insensitive approach to the sick, various types of bureaucracy and irresponsibility in medical institutions. The great expenditure we employ to expand the health services must make it imperative for us to use medicines, instruments and skilled manpower more economically, and to devote greater attention to the education and responsibility of citizens [word indistinct] for the care of their health. We must strive for a more systematic campaign against the incidence of accidents which are rising extremely fast in our country, especially during periods away from work."

In the concluding part of the government report on the fulfillment of its policy statement, Premier Lubomir Strougal reviewed the foreign activities of the federal government. He stressed that the policy of consolidating and intensifying ties of alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, together with the policy of detente and cooperation among countries with different social systems, are priority policies and major principles of our foreign policy.

HUSAK INTERVIEWED BY WEST GERMAN PARTY ORGAN VORWAERTS

LD042229Y Prague CTK in English 1736 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April, CETEKA--The policy of normalization of relations between Czechoslovakia and Federal Germany was described as the result of joint, patient efforts of the Czechoslovak side as well as of the government and realistically thinking officials in the FRG by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, in an interview for the West German periodical VORWAERTS.

The weekly, official organ of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), asked President Husak for an interview in connection with his forthcoming visit to the FRG, the first by a head of the Czechoslovak state. VORWAERTS said it was being regarded as an event of historical importance.

Gustav Husak singled out among the FRG politicians who worked for normalization three leading officials of the SPD, its Chairman Willy Brandt, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and Chairman of the Parliamentary Party Herbert Wehner.

He said the policy made it possible to take positive steps of major importance in the relations between the socialist countries and the FRG, corresponding not only to the interests of their people but beneficial for the nations of whole Europe.

President Husak said that one of the logical results of this development is also his forthcoming visit to the FRG.

"It is an expression of the overall foreign policy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, of our efforts at peaceful coexistence, our constant endeavour to contribute in all ways to relaxation of international tension, and to understanding and cooperation among nations.

"The 1973 treaty was also an important contribution of our two countries to the process of detente, one of the building stones of a Europe of peace and cooperation."

Gustav Husak said that in his view, relations at government level between Czechoslovakia and the FRG were developing on the whole positively, just as between deputies of the two countries' legislative bodies. Also trade union, youth and other social organizations are cooperating successfully, he added. Czechoslovak-FRG economic relations are expanding satisfactorily, President Husak said, pointing out that "a number of possibilities in this sphere have yet far remained unused both as regards exchanges of goods and the eliminations of obstacles impeding their growth, and wider use of progressive forms of economic cooperation. Gustav Husak said Czechoslovakia values positively the traditionally extensive and varied cultural relations between two countries.

"On the other hand, we cannot fail to see that certain forces are trying to impair the good neighbourly cooperation between our countries, and are making incessant attempts to place obstacles on the road to mutual understanding. Real possibilities exist to overcome their influence by joint efforts, and to lay good foundations for further positive, mutually advantageous cooperation."

President Husak pointed out that a problem exists in Czechoslovak-FRG relations in the form of disequilibrium in the trade and payments balance. He said it was the Czechoslovak view that the Federal Government, as well as the business circles in the FRG and their group-interest associations, could help solve this problem through measures which would remove the limiting obstacles and give easier access to Czechoslovak products to the West German market. "Of late, unfortunately, we have been noticing tendencies rather to the opposite, affecting major, traditional Czechoslovak exports."

He said that economic cooperation plays still only a small role in Czechoslovak-FRG economic relations, as well as cooperation in exports of complex equipment and complete plants to third countries, and scientific-technical cooperation. President Husak said that development of good neighbourly relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the FRG would contribute to relaxation of international tension and to the creation of generally favourable atmosphere in Europe. The differences between their social systems and their membership in different economic and military groupings should be no obstacle to this, he pointed out.

"We are concerned that relaxation in the political sphere continues on the one side, and the arms race escalates on the other side. This creates a dangerous situation for preservation of peace. Especially dangerous are the plans to start production of the neutron bomb, as advocated by certain circles in the West. "I believe that our countries should centre their efforts on the extension of the relaxation of tension also into the military sphere.... It would be of prime importance for the nations of all European countries if concrete results were achieved at the Vienna conference on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe."

CZECHOSLOVAK, GDR FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS MUTUAL RELATIONS

AU0416359Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Karlovy Vary, CTK--CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek met with GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer for a friendly working meeting in Karlovy Vary yesterday.

Their talk dealt with questions of further expanding mutual, friendly relations and cooperation in the spirit of the conclusions adopted in October 1977 at the Berlin meeting of party and state delegations led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. At the same time they discussed the implementation and fulfillment of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid signed on 3 October 1977. The two ministers also discussed some issues regarding the international situation and signed a CSSR and GDR government agreement on travel without visas. CSSR Ambassador to the GDR F. Hamouz, GDR Ambassador to the CSSR G. Koenig, and leading officials of the Foreign Ministeries of the two countries attended the friendly meeting and the signing of the agreement on no-visa travel.

INDRA RECEIVES DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF GDR STATE COUNCIL

LD041000Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, in Prague yesterday received Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. During their talks attention was paid to the further strengthening of all-round fraternal relations between Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Gerald Goetting is in our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party.

PARTY OFFICIALS GREET HUNGARIAN ENVOY ON NATIONAL DAY

LD042323Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception today to mark the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Hungary by the Soviet Army. Among those who came to congratulate him on the National Day of the Hungarian People's Republic were Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, and other representatives of our political and public life.

JOINT CSSR-HUNGARIAN CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE CONCLUDED

AU3111412Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] A coordinated exercise of civil defense units has ended on the territory of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. The exercise was watched by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, including J. Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and P. Colotka, chairman of Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic; a delegation of the CSSR National Defense Ministry led by Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR national defense minister; and civil defense representatives from both fraternal states. The civil defense units used the most modern technical equipment in rescue and clearing work, and particular attention was paid to rescuing people from buildings destroyed by fire. Both CSSR and Hungarian civil defense units displayed high moral, political and professional standards.

ADN REPORTS HONECKER ARTICLE ON HAVANA YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD040906Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0520 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana this summer will be "an event of the greatest political importance," Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, states in an article in JUNGE WELT, organ of the FDJ Central Council, on Tuesday. "The existence and prospering of socialist Cuba are one of the most impressive examples of the undeniable fact that the international balance of power has decisively altered and is still changing to the advantage of peace and socialism," Erich Honecker writes.

Cuba represents "the greatest achievement of the revolutionary struggle in Latin America" and, firmly united with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states, has defied all imperialist attempts at blackmail. A comparison with other countries of Latin America shows clearly the superiority of the ideas of scientific socialism and reveals the inability of imperialism and native oligarchy in these countries to solve the social and economic problems in the interests of the working people.

"Particularly for the world's youth, the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress is in the most basic interests of their present and future," Erich Honecker continues. Now it is important to consolidate and expand the results achieved in favor of security, detente and cooperation. "Of primary importance is the ending of the arms race, the prevention of the neutron bomb and effective measures for disarmament."

Their work for peace unites millions of young people "with anti-imperialist solidarity, which goes out to all those fighting for freedom, national and social liberation in Latin America and on all other continents."

Honecker expresses the conviction that "The days in Havana will convincingly demonstrate and give new, strong impetus to the union of youth in this struggle."

HONECKER, STOPH ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO HUNGARIAN LEADERS

LD040210Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR leaders have sent good wishes to Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on the 33d anniversary on the Hungarian people's liberation by the Soviet Army. It is signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and says: "Together with you we are sincerely pleased at the great achievements in buil[illegible] the socialist society in the Hungarian Peoples' Republic since the liberation fr[illegible] fascism." The telegram says: "We are convinced that our fraternal alliance will continue to develop on the basis of last year's treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the German Democratic Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic."

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES ALGERIAN LABOR MINISTER

LD042002Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Tuesday received Mohamed Amir, Algerian minister for labor and vocational training.

At the meeting both sides paid tribute to the high state of relations between the GDR and Algeria, and underlined the great possibilities for cooperation between both countries in the sphere of labor and social policies, as well as in vocational training.

NEUMANN STATEMENT SUPPORTS ANTIAPARTHEID YEAR

LD031124Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0532 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The South African apartheid regime is the essence of racism and colonialism, a regime conducting Hitler fascism-type racism and intending to wipe out the African peoples' right to self-determination by terror and murder, stated Alfreo Neumann, the chairman of the GDR Government Commission for Antiapartheid Year 1978, in an ADN interview.

Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed that the GDR supports the concern which is being expressed this year, fully and without reservations in accordance with our proven and fraternal ties of solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces in the world.

The GDR was one of the first states to ratify the convention on combatting the crime of apartheid, said Neumann. It strictly observed all of the UN boycott resolutions against South Africa and maintained no relations of any kind with the racist regime.

Alfred Neumann pointed out that in the GDR, the socioeconomic and political-ideological bases have been removed from all forms of racism, chauvinism and racial hatred. He said, our population is being brought up to be friends with all peoples, regardless of race or religion.

The commission chairman confirmed, in the view of the GDR, the better the opportunities of effectively fighting against colonialism and racism, the more secure world peace would be. The fight against the misanthropic ideology and practice of racism is thus an organic part of the peoples' anti-imperialist movement for peace and international security, for democracy and social progress.

The task of the government commission, in which are represented state institutions and social organizations, is the promotion and coordination of the varied initiatives and activities in the GDR in International Antiapartheid Year. According to Neumann, a GDR delegation will attend the World Conference Against Racism and Racial Discrimination in August in Geneva.

SED CC GREETINGS TO INDIAN CP CONGRESS PUBLISHED

AU032130Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 78 p 1 AU

["SED Central Committee Wishes Full Success to the Deliberations Opening Today: Greetings to the Indian Communist Party on its 11th Congress"]

[Text] To the delegates to the 11th Indian Communist Party Congress, Bhatinda.

Dear comrades,

The SED Central Committee extends cordial and fraternal greetings to the 11th Indian Communist Party Congress.

The SED is linked in solidarity with the Indian Communist Party the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Indian workers class and all working people. It is watching your efforts to create a broad alliance of all the democratic, patriotic and anti-imperialist forces in the interest of freedom, peace and of the social progress of your people.

The fraternal relations between the SED and the Indian Communist Party have substantially helped the development of friendly cooperation between our peoples and states. We are convinced that the close militant alliance between our parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will gain further strength in the struggle for the implementation of our great humanist and revolutionary ideals. Our party appreciates the constructive contribution made by the Indian Communist and workers movement and of all progressive forces in the common anti-imperialist struggle.

The SED wishes the 11th Indian Communist Party Congress a full success in the conviction that it will contribute to the further strengthening of your party and that it will lead to new successes in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker, general secretary

EVANGELICAL LEADERS COMMENT ON MEETING WITH HONECKER

AU041705Y East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 3 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "A Binding Marking: Bishop Shoenherr on the Meeting of 6 March"]

[Text] The great significance of the meeting of 6 March between the State Council chairman and the Executive Committee of the Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates in the GDR was underscored with emphasis by Bishop Dr Albrecht Schoenherr at the synod of the Berlin-Brandenburg Evangelical Church held last weekend in Berlin Weissensee. Referring to Erich Honecker's statement on the unresolved involvement of all citizens in the fashioning of the socialist society and on the many possibilities of the participation of the Churches in the GDR's most deeply humanist objectives, the Church federation chairman emphasized that it is clear that Christian citizens and Christian churches have not only a right to live in our state but also a right to participate in shaping it.

In regard to the continuity of state policy in church problems, the bishop spoke of a line which became visible as early as 1971--perhaps in the "very informative speech by Paul Verner before the CDU." This line has now been "marked with the maximum possible binding force. It cannot be done in a more binding manner. Naturally we can only welcome this," Dr Schoenherr stated.

Senior Consistorial Counselor Manfred Stolpe, chief of the Church Federation Secretariat, stressed before the participants in the synod that the sentence on the relationship between state and church which was quoted in the press release of the State Council must not be passively understood "at the grass roots level" [vor ort]. "The relationship also depends on us. We also should invest confidence on our part."

In appreciating Erich Honecker's words on the equality of rights and respect of all citizens as a binding norm, Senior Consistorial Counselor Stolpe underscored: "Our great economic and sociopolitical tasks can only be coped with through the participation of all."

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES CANCELLATION OF TURKISH ARMS EMBARGO

DW042048Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 4 Apr 78 DW

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] According to an announcement of the U.S. State Department, President Carter will ask Congress to lift the arms embargo which was imposed upon Turkey 3 years ago. The country will then be immediately granted military aid worth M450 million. Listen to remarks by Arno Friedmann of several reasons for this spectacular change of opinion in Washington.

When the U.S. Government over 3 years ago stopped all arms supplies to its NATO partner, Turkey, the reason given for this step was the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Weapons from the United States had served a military action which had not been approved by the supplier. At the time it also was stated that the embargo could only be lifted after the Turkish troops have been pulled out of Cyprus and the sovereignty of the Mediterranean republic over its whole territory had been restored.

None of these preconditions has been fulfilled, and therefore the news on the recent change of opinion in the United States has triggered an entire range of reactions in the other countries concerned. In Cyprus, U.S. buildings had to be blocked and protected by police. Cypriot President Kiprianou called upon his extremely excited countrymen not to let themselves be carried away into rash actions. He still trusts that at least the U.S. Congress will keep its promise, insisting on the fulfillment of the original conditions before making a decision on new arms supplies to Turkey.

Greece, too, where a revival of anti-American demonstrations is expected, has voiced reserved criticism. Although Athens will also receive arms supplies from the United States, a government member said that it was inappropraite to make a proposal on the concellation of the arms embargo before Turkey has replied to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim on the reasonable proposals announced by it on a Cyprus settlement. In Nicosia in particular, but also in Athens, the fact is being commented on with astonishment that Washington seems to be prepared to risk the interests of a small state like Cyprus, only to be able to operate the U.S. military bases in Turkey again.

There has always been some distrust--justified, as can be seen now--in these countries against the U.S. global strategy. But one would also have liked to believe the new administration, which began its activities with the promise that confidence and political morals should return to Washington's international relations. As I said, one would have liked to believe such a thing. Therefore the disappointment now is so great, because political opportunism, military bases and NATO interests are being given priority over the right of the weaker side. In Cyprus, anyhow, there is a feeling of disdain that in addition to the M450 million in military aid for Turkey another sum will be allocated: with the sum of M10 million in refugee aid, Washington wants to pay off the 200,000 Cypriot victims of the Turkish invasion.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR VIOLATING TRANSIT AGREEMENT

LD042000Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Ext] Berlin--The Magdeburg Bezirk Court today sentenced FRG citizen Wolf-Ruediger Silvester, agent of the criminal Mierendorff gang, which is run by the secret service, to 6 years imprisonment for crimes in accordance with Paragraph 105 of the criminal code.

Silvester committed the crime of misusing the transit agreement with a specially prepared vehicle. The vehicle was confiscated.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS RAILROAD 'SABOTAGE'

Signal Cable Damaged

LD311220Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Around 1630 yesterday afternoon unidentified persons pulled a signal cable belonging to the German Reichsbahn out of the cable channel running adjacent to the permanent way of the S-Bahn [Berlin metropolitan railroad] between the S-Bahn stations of Bornholmer Strasse and Gesundbrunnen--on West Berlin territory--and placed it across the railroad tracks. When a train drove across this cable a 3-meter length was separated from the electric cable and three signals were put out of action until 2000. Trains were delayed, and six persons, who were observed by the railway police on the permanent way, managed to escape.

The GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs has lodged a vigorous protest with the West Berlin Senat against this criminal attack.

Arson Incident Reported

LD311340Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In connection with an Arson attack on 28 March against an S-Bahn [Berlin metropolitan railroad] train in West Berlin on the line West Berlin-Staaken-Berlin-Friedrichstrasse, the GDR foreign minister has lodged a protest with the West Berlin Senat.

The competent West Berlin authorities were requested to take the necessary measures to prevent such criminal attacks and to bring those responsible to account. It was demanded that the damage caused by the arson be made good.

BRIEFS

GDR-ALGERIAN RADIO ACCORD--Berlin--On Monday an agreement on deepening cooperation between GDR radio and Algerian radio was concluded in Berlin. It was signed by Rudi Singer, chairman of the State Committee for Radio of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Mohamed Said Boureghda, director of radio of Algerian Radio and Television. Among other things, the agreement provides for cooperation in exchanging programs, information and in staff training. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD]

TALKS WITH CHURCH OFFICIALS--Hermann Kalb, deputy state secretary for church affairs, on Thursday received members of the Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates, headed by Chairman Bishop Dr.Schoenherr, as well as other personalities of the Evangelical Provincial Churches in the GDR for a short informative talk. Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch briefed the Church dignitaries about the continuation of the detente process on the basis of the final Helsinki act as well as about the outcome of the Belgrade meeting. In this context he explained the efforts and initiatives of the GDR and other socialist states for effective steps to detente and to prevent the manufacture of the neutron weapon. A frank and trustfully conducted exchange of ideas followed the exposition by Ambassador Krabatsch. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

ACTIVITIES MARK 33D ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION

Lazar, Others in Awards Ceremony

LD011946Y Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI)--At a function held Saturday morning in the cupola hall of the parliament building, state and Kossuth awards for 1978 were given away on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of Hungary's liberation. Also awarded were the honours of outstanding and merited artists. The event was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, both members of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee, several members of the CC and the Government, and a number of outstanding personalities of the country's political, social and cultural life.

The participants were greeted by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. In his ceremonial address, he pointed out: "We began creating the conditions for a true evaluation of human values after the country's liberation. This is expressed also by the 30-year-old Kossuth award. Thirty years back the Hungarian Communist Party proposed the foundation of the Kossuth award and the regular recognition to the best in work, scientific and artistic activities with a view to expressing the respect and recognition by the entire people to the working man, research intelligence and the arts.

State awards were given to 207 persons who have attained outstanding results in scientific research, management and organization of production work or in production itself. The awardees include academicians, factory managers and a particularly high number of socialist brigade members who received the high recognition together with their colleagues.

Seventeen citizens got the Kossuth award including Ivan Darvas and Peter Huszti, actors, music composer Zsolt Durko, writers Erzsebet Galgoczi and Magda Szabo, pianists Zoltan Kocsis and Dezso Ranki, and sculptor Agamemmon Makrisz.

The title of the outstanding artist went to 12, while 39 persons got the "artist of merit" honour.

After the award-giving ceremony, the Hungarian Presidential Council gave a reception in honour of the awardees.

Losonczi Presides at Awards Ceremony

LD021534Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Julia Tardos report from the Hungarian parliament building]

[Summary] On the occasion of the anniversary of Hungary's liberation, decorations were presented this morning. "The Presidential Council awards this recognition to people who have devoted all their lives to the building of socialism, who by their scientific work or leading activity in the economic life have done particularly great service to the country. Such a ceremony is only a brief stop and then the days of nard work continue, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, said a short while ago in greeting the persons receiving decorations."

The Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic was presented to Academician Laszlo Heller, deputy technical director of the Institute for Energy Management; the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to Agoston Kovancsik, retired departmental head of the Budapest Water Works; the Decoration for Socialist Hungary to eight persons; and the Order of Merit for Labor in gold to 46 persons in various walks of life.

"Decorations will be presented also to eminent men in the armed forces; three will receive the Order of Merit of the Red Star and six the Order of Merit for Outstanding Service. Following the presentation, the president of the Presidential Council will give, according to tradition, a reception for the decorated persons in the Hunters' Hall of the Parliament Building."

Kadar, Others Lay Wreaths

LD021536Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Text] In honor of the 33D anniversary of our country's liberation, wreath-laying ceremonies were held in Budapest this morning. With a guard of honor lined up at the Soviet War Memorial in Szaoadsag Square and after the Hungarian and Soviet national anthems had been played, wreaths were laid on behalf of the Presidential Council by Pal Losonczi and Rezso Trautmann, on behalf of the party Central Committee by Janos Kadar and Bela Biszku and on behalf of the Council of Ministers by Gyorgy Lazar and Gyorgy Aczel. Next flowers of gratitude and remembrance were laid by representatives of the diplomatic corps, the Patriotic People's Front, the National Trade Union Council, the Communist Youth League Central Committee and the factories and institutions of Budapest.

A wreath-laying ceremony also took place at the Hungarian War Memorial in Heroes' Square with representatives of the Presidential Council, the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the social and mass organizations present.

Leaders Exchange Anniversary Greetings

LD022324Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The Hungarian and Soviet Leaders exchanged telegrams of greetings on the occasion of the 33D anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar pointed out, among other things, that the fraternal friendship and multifaceted fruitful cooperation between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples are an indispensable source of strength in our work in building the country. Our country, in collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, participates in the activities of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and makes a stand for the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, the realization of the spirit of the Helsinki final act and for the strengthening of peace and security.

Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin's telegram emphasizes the internationalist character of Hungarian-Soviet relations. The fact that the views of the two parties are identical on the questions of principle concerning the building of society and international questions is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. The wide-ranging cooperation between the two peoples, which extends to every sphere of life, is seen as having great significance.

Leaders Attend Youth Rally

LD041548 [Editorial Report LD] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 0930 GMT on 4 April carries a live relay from a mass youth rally in Budapest on the 33D anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Red Army.

The reporter at the rally says the festivities are opened by Sandor Simon, secretary of the Budapest Committee of KISZ, who welcomes guests to the rally, and says:

"I extend greetings to the comrades seated in the presidium and among them, with special respect, to Comrade Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; [applause] and to Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ. [applause]

"I extend greetings to Comrade Imre Katona, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee; [applause] to Comrade Zoltan Szepvolgyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Budapest City Council; [applause] to Vilmos Saghy, minister of internal trade; [applause] to Comrade Lt Gen Gyula Uszta, secretary general of the Hungarian Partisan Association. [applause]

"On everyone's behalf I extend sincerely affectionate and respectful greetings to Comrade Vladimir Yakovlevich Pavlov, Soviet ambassador; [applause] to Comrade Col Gen Fedor Filippovich Krivda, commander of the Soviet Southern Group of Forces temporarily stationed in Hungary; [applause] to Comrade Fedor Kalistratovich Ishchenko, chief of the Political Directorate of the Southern Group of Forces temporarily stationed in Hungary." [applause]

The reporter states that the main speaker at the rally is Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Budapest KISZ Committee, who speaks of undying gratitude to the Soviet Union for the liberation, of Hungary's socialist achievements since then and of the role played by young people in socialist construction.

There follows a series of songs and dances with groups from KISZ and the Soviet Army Group, interspersed with brief speeches by young people on their work and achievements.

Finally, the reporter interviews various participants at the conclusion of the rally.

Gaspar Speech Marks Anniversary

LD022208Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1645 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Address to the nation by Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, National Trade Union Council secretary general, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the liberation--presumably live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed friends:

On the eve of the anniversary of our liberation I respectfully greet our working people and every citizen of our socialist homeland on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the social organizations.

Remembering the turning point in our lives and the opening of the new age in our history, it is by now a tradition to endeavor to insure that we celebrate this day in a manner worthy of our greatest national holiday, creating a suitable framework for national remembrance, to express the living and deep respect which our people constantly feels during its working days toward the fraternal Soviet Union, the Soviet people and the heroes who gave their lives for our freedom.

Esteemed friends: This anniversary evokes memories, arouses deep human emotions and provokes thoughts in all of us. We attempt to express in the light of our memories what this day meant and means in shaping the destiny of our people, of the older and younger generations, what it means for those who fought for the present even during the days of oppression and who propagated with deep belief the socialist future of our homeland, and what it means for those who were born after the liberation and who are familiar with the events of 33 years ago only from the memories of their parents and grandparents, history books and works of art. Posterity will not forget the heroic work of the conquerors of the new homeland, those who in 1945 began constructing what was the centuries-old dream of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia who struggled for progress. The younger generation, which is taking their place, takes note of these deeds with respect. The new generation which continues to realize the great dreams of their fathers, to realize the revolutionary goals of our working class; the people, with growing knowledge, are acquiring an increasing sense of responsibility and a desire for creation which is expressed in deeds.

For us, free and genuinely human life began on 4 April 1945. We have exchanged the inhuman past, with the work of our two hands, for a life which is worthy of men. With the birth and strengthening of the new Hungary, work, creation has become for working man the basis of the realization and promotion of social respect, security of life and a happier human existence. We, workers, peasants and intellectuals, were enabled by the liberation to grasp in our own hands the shaping of our own destiny, the shaping of the life of the country in which over the course of the history till that time millions had suffered from thousands of diseases, from lack of rights and limitless humiliation. It was with this day that we received hope and encouragement for what is good and true, for the fullness of life.

We started out on a difficult but at the same time beautiful road. What have the last 33 years given us? They have given us the most important things in life: freedom, humanity, self-respect, creation, a taste for creative work and security for all industrious, decent Hungarian citizens; a genuine homeland and a flowering country for our people. They have given us a society in which we endeavor to insure that everyone receives his due in accordance with his work and skills.

During the 33 years which have passed since the liberation, the economy and society of our country, the life of our people have progressed more than during previous centuries. We have opened wide the doors of culture and education. In our society work, education, cultural pursuits and health care are fundamental rights of citizenship. The strength of our society is manifested also in the fact that it insures the conditions for the realization of these rights. We could enumerate our achievements with measure and just pride. In every sphere of life facts and statistics show that the work of all of us is achieving great progress, but we must also see the progress which has occurred in the consciousness, thinking and hearts of the people in little more than 3 decades.

Our world is becoming fuller and richer; we are increasingly infused with the community spirit, the love of culture, the socialist ideals of life. In our society the life of the working man is no longer characterized merely by work and strength for sheer existence. Our worries are no longer connected with the acquisition of our daily bread. On the basis of our work and activities, a society is being developed in which there is no room for the inhumanity of capitalism, for the propagators of the life-view which says care only for yourself and everyone is worth as much as he has. This view is alien to us. Here it is impossible to create an existence by walking over others without being punished for it. In our country every decent man believes in and works for the solution of our social tasks and endeavors to insure that our country becomes more developed and richer.

Today in this country everyone can say with conviction, in the words of the poet, that it is my concern and right to look after, protect and improve everything that concerns me--in front of me is the full life, it is my own sky above me and a whole country belongs to me.

In our days, the people of the capitalist countries, which are stricken by deepening crises, inflation and unemployment, have reason to envy us. In our country the standard of living is rising and our society provides work and a livelihood for everyone. It provides care at times of sickness and provides an attractive future, as well as regularly improving working and living conditions for the younger generation. There is no area of social life where we do not encourage people to take up creative work and activities. In our society the goals and possibilities differ from those in the capitalist system not only in the way in which we distribute what we possess but also in the way in which we want to live. We are proud of what we have achieved since 1945. But we will never forget that our life today is the fruit of arduous work. We must work, realizing ever growing requirements, for an even more beautiful future.

We must work in a disciplined and planned manner, endeavoring to achieve greater efficiency, because we can only realize our plans in this way. It is only thus that we can attain those goals which we set for ourselves in the resolutions of the 11th congress of our party, which have become a national program. Our society is the society of labor. We have created this society ourselves and for ourselves. For that reason, while we are glad of our achievements, it is also our right to be critical of ourselves.

It is not spoiling a festive occasion to say that in every sphere of life, from the economy to education, there are countless things to be done. We shape our own life and destiny. Thus, we are responsible for everyone's task to accept this responsibility and to take action against everything that hinders our progress.

Our policy serves the fundamental endeavors of the working class and expresses the interests of our entire people. This is the explanation for the success of the policies of the MSZMP. The workers know that our party recognizes their needs and constantly brings them into line with the realistic possibilities. This is the source of the magnificent dynamism of the construction of the socialist society, and the social unity and trust which surrounds the formulation and relaization of our policies.

The working man in our country is not only a producer and an employee; he is a creative participant in our social progress and in the transformation of our lives. This is why we must do more and more for the development of industrial democracy and socialist work competition, for the recognition of work well done and the improved handling of the affairs of working people. This results in the better realization of our policies at the local level as well. It is thus and only thus that our correct policy can be made convincing for every worker again and again in everyday life.

It is thus that we progress along the road on which we set out toward the future, with even greater tenacity and steadfastness, with even greater responsibility for insuring that our life will become even better and more beautiful.

Dear comrades: Today, on our greatest national holiday, we send our heartfelt greetings to the people who opened the way for our country, for our homeland, toward socialism. We greet the Soviet Union, the fraternal Soviet people, those who during the past 33 years have always given their friendly hands in a helping spirit.

The Soviet Union has by its existence, example and strength helped insure the development and stability of the community of socialist countries to date. We greet the country which has accepted the greatest responsibility, the greatest burden and sacrifices in the last few decades for universal human progress and world development.

We, Hungarian workers, will continue along the road of socialism in the future. It is this road that has provided a peaceful, creative life for our people and security and increasing welfare. This is what we have struggled for. Today we are proud of the results of our struggle. That is what we are fighting for, defending our values and increasing our wealth in the future as well. It is with these thoughts that I greet our people on this festive occasion, on behalf of our party, government and social organizations, with the wish that our endeavors should be accompanied by new achievements. Thank you for your attention.

Military Promotions, Decorations Awarded

AU041700Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[MTI report: "Generals' Appointments, Decorations, Promotions"]

[Summary] A ceremony bestowing decorations on the 33D anniversary of our country's liberation was held at the Ministry of Defense on 31 March. It was attended by MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary Bela Biszku, Col Gen Yuriy Naumenko, representative of the commander in chief of the united Warsaw Pact armed forces in Hungary; high-ranking representatives of the various branches of the armed forces; and members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense.

"Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, presented generals' appointments and decorations at the ceremony. Eng Col Elemer Komlodi and Col Miklos Szathmary have been appointed to Major General by the Presidential Council." Numerous officers, Ensigns, noncommissioned officers have been promoted and received decorations. They were congratulated by Bela Biszku.

"Another liberation ceremony was held at the Ministry of Interior. The Presidential Council promoted Police Colonels Janos Bogye and Miklos Redei to to Major General." Many ministry of the interior staff members have been promoted and decorated by Andras Benkei minister of the interior.

The ceremony was attended by Istvan Huszar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who congratulated the recepients of the promotions and decorations.

Leaders Attend Reception

LD050002Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of our country's liberation, the Presidential Council gave a reception in the National Assembly Building this evening. Present were Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar, members of the party Politburo and the Central Committee secretaries, leading personalities of the party, state, economic and cultural life, as well as many heads and members of the diplomatic missions in Budapest.

NEPSZABADSAG REVIEWS DRAFT LAW O" DOMESTIC TRADE

AU311320Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed review of draft bill on domestic trade submitted by Minister of Domestic Trade Dr Vilmos Saghy to the 23 March session of the Hungarian National Assembly: "What Does the Bill Contain?"]

[Text] The bill on domestic trade which was submitted to the National Assembly consists of five chapters. The first chapter defines the function and purpose of domestic trade in the people's economy. "The fundamental task of domestic trade is," paragraph two states, "to provide purchasers with appropriate quantities of goods of an appropriate quality and range and with commercial, catering and tourist services." The same chapter states that the bill "safeguards the interests of consumers and the rights of purchasers and prohibits deceiving them and causing them loss."

The second chapter lays down the conditions and forms of the pursuit of trade activities. It states that wholesale trade, retail trade, catering and the capital equipment trade, as well as tourist services, are governed by the bill.

The third chapter lays down the rules of domestic trade transactions. Among other things, it regulates the business hours of stores. According to paragraph 19, the business hours of stores must be established so as to insure that they fulfill requirements regarding supplies and the purchasing habits and living and working conditions of the population and make allowances for the working conditions of trade employees as well.

The bill makes it compulsory--subject to the nature and characteristics of the merchants --that purchasers be informed in writing and in a generally understandable manner of the purpose, quality, size, composition and durability of the commodities, the manner in which they should be used and handled, the period of their marketability and several other of their essential characteristics. Under paragraph 24, trade organs are obliged to develop sales conditions, waiting on customers and the working conditions of trade employees.

Among other things, paragrph 25 states: "It is prohibited to extend unjustified advantages or impose disadvantages on purchasers, or to request or demand a special favor for benefit from purchasers, or to accept a special reward for extending advantages to purchasers."

The bill also considers catering as a specific type of trade activity. It prescribes that it is mandatory to classify hotels, accommodation facilities and catering establishments in categories. Classification in categories must be based on the standard of the services provided by catering establishments. Consumer prices must also be established according to classification in categories. The bill also prescribes that purchasers be informed of the categories of establishment and accomodation facilities.

The fourth chapter contains the rules for protecting consumer interests. It prohibits the sale of goods unsuitable for appropriate use and product whose sale endangers the purchaser's life, health or the public interst. In the event of a wrongful loss to purchasers, they must be compensated for their loss without having to make a special claim. Regulations governing the settlement of purchasers' complaints concerning quality must be displayed in a clearly visible place in every store.

On publicity and advertisements, the bill states that their purpose is "to inform purchasers and promote the spread of modern consumption habits and the sale of goods and provision of services. It is prohibited to publish any publicity or advertisement which violates legal regulations, exaggerates, intends to deceive, makes an unjustified comparison or advertises goods of which appropriate quantities are not available or offends public morals."

The fifth chapter lays down the regulations for directing and controlling domestic trade activites. It states: "Within the frame of reference of the plan for the people's economy, the Council of Ministers is responsible for supplying the population with goods and the safeguarding of consumer interests."

The domestic trade bill will become effective on 1 July.

LAZAR VISITS KARL MARX UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

LD311220Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Sandor Csillag report]

[Summary] "Premier Gyorgy Lazar paid a visit to one of the capital's oldest residential areas, district nine, this morning."

"Premier Gyorgy Lazar arrived at the Karl Marx University of Economics at 0900. The premier was welcomed at the university by Ivan T. Berend, the rector; Mrs Andras Kiraly, secretary of the Budapest party committee, and by leading officials of district nine."

The rector noted in his talk that recent reforms at the university have reduced overspecialization in the courses. He said that there are enough jobs for the graduates of the university but wondered whether it might not be a good idea to have more specific requirements as to what qualifications are needed for certain kinds of employment.

"Gyorgy Lazar wondered whether compulsory qualifications would lead to better results. Compulsory requirements might lead to the reverse. It is certainly worth considering, the premier went on, what a university or academy degree should qualify one for, so that the suitable man ends up in suitable employment."

LOSONCZI, OTHERS RECEIVE FAREWELL CALL FROM FRG ENVOY

LD312255Y Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 31 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of Parliament, received a farewell visit from Hermann Kersting, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany to Hungary, before he left Budapest for good.

ANGOLAN DEFENSE DELEGATION LEAVES BUDAPEST

LD012241Y Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI)--The five-member delegation of Angola's People's Defence Organization, which visited Hungary under the leadership of Commander-in-chief Paiva Domingos da Silva to study the activitiesof the Hungarian Workers' Militia, left Budapest on Saturday.

The Angolan party was also received by Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC, Arpad Papp, national commander of the Workers' Militia, and Janos Pap, first secretary of the (?HSWP) Veszprem County Committee and chairman of the Parliamentary Defence Committee.

PAPERS VIEW U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS, CARTER TRIP

LD050448Y Warsaw PAP in English 0230 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The unofficial announcement of a meeting between the U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance and the Soviet foreign affairs minister, Andrey Gromyko to be held at the end of April has aroused great interest in the world, writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily.

Such a meeting would probably help to explain away recent disagreements concerning the entirety of Soviet-American relations and could pave the way for a Soviet-American summit meeting.

The time for the Carter-Brezhnev meeting would probably be determined by two additional factors i.e. by the American decision to start or to give up the production of the neutron bomb, and the course of the U.N. disarmament session. The summit meeting cannot be expected very soon without the reconstruction of the climate of mutual trust and the creation by the administration in Washington of a climate that would favour the conclusion of disarmament agreements.

Last year's Gromyko-Vance meeting held in New York stove off impending deadlock in SALT negotiations. We can hope that the April talks between the two would contribute to the betterment of Soviet-American relations, concludes the daily.

Commenting on the recently concluded 6-day foreign trip by the U.S. President Jimmy Carter, which took him to 4 Third World countries, DZIENNIK LUDOWY stresses that American relations with this group of countries are far from good. The growing political prestige and economic importance of the Third World countries prompted the U.S. President to set out for a trip at the beginning of which he presented, in the Venezuelan Congress, a five-point programme of cooperation and called for putting the bad past into oblivion.

While presenting Carter's programme, the daily writes that it is rather vague and resembles a declaration of intentions by means of which Washington would like to show a new face to the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. But such declarations can only shape attitudes of nations to a limited degree. People will only believe in concrete actions, but Carter's room for such actions is limited.

GIEREK RECEIVES CHAIRMAN OF WRITERS UNION

LD032346Y Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw 3 April, PAP--PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek received Chairman of the Polish Writers' Union Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz today. The two discussed the further development of national culture as well as the material and publishing problems facing the writers' millieu. Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz spoke about the achievements, which the union will review at its 20th congress in Katowice from April 7 to 8.

Edward Gierek assured him that the party and state authorities lay great stress on the flourishing of literature in socialist Poland and wish to create the best possible conditions for creative literary work. He also stressed the union's weighty role in shaping the cultural policy.

The PUWP secretary expressed his conviction that Polish writers would contribute to consolidating the nation's unity, deepening humanitarian and patriotic values in the society's consciousness, and cultivating the purity of the Polish language.

LIBYAN DELEGATION RECEIVED IN FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD012044Y Warsaw PAP in English 1522 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 April PAP--A delegation of the Foreign Secretariat of the Libyan Jamahiriyah headed by under-secretary of state, M.H. Sha'ban, visited Poland. The delegation held consultations in the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which were chaired by Vice-Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga, on the Polish side.

M.H. Sha'ban was received by Polish foreign minister, Emil Wojtaszek.

During the talks which were held in a friendly and a matter-of-fact atmopsphere the sides discussed the most vital international problems, laying special emphasis on the Middle East conflict and the situation in Africa and examined the state of Polish-Libyan relations.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW UGANDAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

LD312244Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received today in Belweder Palace Elly Aseni, ambassador of the Republic of Uganda, who presented his credentials.

After the presentation ceremony Ambassador Aseni was received in private by the chairman of the Council of State. In connection with taking up his mission in Poland the Ugandan ambassador laid a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES DPRK FATHERLAND FRONT OFFICIAL

LD031514Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front, received at the Belweder Palace Mrs Yu Yong-chon, chairman of a delegation of the Korean Democratic Fatherland Unity Front, which is staying in our country. The role of the two fronts in the sphere of uniting the peoples of their countries in the building of socialism was discussed. Mrs Yu Yong-chon spoke about key problems of the struggle for the unification of Korea.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES SERVICES, MODERNIZATION PROJECTS

LD042236Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] At its session today, the Politburo of the party Central Committee considered, with the participation of representatives of the SD Central Committee, the implementation of the government program for the development of services and handicrafts for the years 1977-80.

The Politburo found that the program, which is intended to markedly improve the meeting of consumers' demands for services, has created good conditions for speeding up the development of services. Last year the number of socialized service enterprises and private handicraft establishments increased.

The Politburo recommended that further steps be taken to improve the quality and punctuality of services rendered, to improve the provision of services in short supply, particularly in rural areas, and to further improve the form of services such as the greater availability of services rendered in households and the guaranteeing of the work performed.

It is essential to establish service centers in parishes, taking advantage in this process of existing accommodation and organizational possibilities; it is also essential to speed up the development of handicraft and small-scale food processing. The Politburo recommended that the high pace of development of handicrafts be maintained in the next few years, particularly in those voivodships which are lagging behind.

In the next point on its agenda, the Politburo heard a report on the implementation of modernization projects last year. The Politburo recommended that the undertakings aimed at widening the scope of modernization projects instead of building new projects be continued.

GRUDZIEN, SZYDLAK ATTEND POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD301520Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] An election and accountability campaign is in progress in the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR]. The voidvodship conferences are being held in preparation for the 10th congress of the society. The first one to be held opened today in Katowice where the deliberations are attended by party Central Committee Politburo members: Zdzislaw Grudzien, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice; and Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak, chairman of the TPPR Central Board. Stanislav Pilotovich, the Soviet Ambassador to Poland, was also present. The Katowice Voivodship organization of the TPPR is the largest in Poland and has over 830,000 members.

PAP REPORTS PUGWASH TO DEBATE IN POLAND 10-15 APR

LD051010Y Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, April 5 TASS--

Polish Press Agency Reports:

PAP, Warsaw, 5 April:

Pugwash to Debate in Poland on April 10-15

Representatives of Pugwash--The world movement of scholars committed to the cause of detente, disarmament and development of international cooperation--will debate in Warsaw and Zakopane on April 10-15. After the 16th Pugwash conference held in Sopot in 1966, the 7th symposium held in Radziejowice in 1969 and the 19th symposium in Krakow in 1974, Poland will host for the fourth time members of the Pugwash movement.

The present debates will include: a meeting of the Pugwash Executive Committee to be held in Warsaw on April 10-11 and on April 12-15 in Zakopane, the 29th Pugwash symposium on the "Security and Cooperation in Europe--Problems and Prospects After the Belgrade meeting".

From the beginning of the Pugwash movement Polish scientists have been taking an active part in its activity.

Prof Marian Danysz, an outstanding Polish physicists is one of its members and co-founders. Prof Leopold Infeld, another outstanding Polish scholar, was a co-author of the Pugwash ideological manifesto--the so-called appeal of Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein. Prof Nalecz was re-elected member of the international authorities of the Pugwash movement and is now chairman of the Pugwash Council.

The Pugwash movement has made a considerable contribution to creating the atmosphere which promotes detente, mutual understanding and development of international cooperation. In fact, all the steps aiming at curbing the arms race, which then took the form of binding international agreements were preliminarily discussed exactly in this forum. They included a convention banning the production of bacteriological weapons and the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The participants in the Pugwash conference held in Munich in 1977 came out against the plans for the deployment of new types of mass-destruction weapons, including the neutron bomb and cruise missiles. Outstanding physicists, former participants in the work on nuclear weapons in the 1940's, said that the deployment of the neutron warheads would increase the risk of the outbreak of a nuclear war and its use would have unpredictable genetic consequences for mankind.

The voice of Polish scholars in the world movement of protest against starting the production of the neutron bomb is also very strong.

WRITERS UNION SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH USSR BODY

LD310108Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 30 March, PAP--An agreement on cooperation in the years 1978-1979 was signed in Warsaw today by the Polish Writers' Union and the Association of Soviet Writers. The agreement provides for the broadening of contacts between writers, translators and editors. The agreement was signed by chairman of the Polish Writers' Union, Poland's eminent writer, Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, and first secretary of the Board of the Association of Soviet Writers, Georgiy Markov.

In recognition of his activity, the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic awarded Georgiy Markov with the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merits of the Polish People's Republic. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2100 GMT on 30 March adds: "The solemn award of distinction was made by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary.]

BRIEFS

NEW SCIENCE MINISTRY OFFICIAL--Warsaw, 31 March, PAP--The chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the motion of the minister of science, higher education and technology, appointed Tomasz Biernacki under-secretary in the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology. Tomasz Biernacki, born in 1924 in Grodziec, Katowice Voivodship, to an intelligentsia family, is an electrical engineer. Since September 1975 he has been the rector of the Technical University of Gdansk. He is a member of the PUWP. The chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Roman Ney from the post of under-secretary of state in the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology in connection with his nomination to the post of scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow Branch. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1512 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD]

TANJUG REPORT ON CEAUSESCU-DAYAN MEETINGS IN BUCHAREST

LD041738Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today again met Moshe Dayan, Israeli minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting Romania. In lengthy talks, as has been learned, their exchange of views on the Middle East was continued.

A meager statement was released last night on yesterday's talks between the Romanian president and Dayan which, according to well-informed sources, lasted over 90 minutes. This statement has prompted observers here to make various guesses about the aims of Dayan's visit. Dayan is presumed to have informed the Romanian president yesterday about the results of Begin's visit to the United States and his talks with President Carter. It is also believed that one of the subjects of the talks was the UN role in resolving the Middle East conflict, and in this context the Romanian view was elaborated in greater detail about the need to speed up the preparations for the convening of a pre-Geneva conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

Romania has, otherwise, been perceptibly involved recently in the realization of such an idea as conceived by Kurt Waldheim, and it is believed that it is probable that Dayan's stay in Romania will be used as an opportunity, preceding Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the United States, for official Bucharest to examine the possibilities for holding a pre-Geneva conference, in direct contact with representatives of the participants in the conflict.

In the meantime, Palestinian circles here have confirmed the news from Beirut on the possibility of Yasir 'Arafat arriving soon in Bucharest. Certain Arab diplomatic circles have "leaked" information regarding a possible visit to Romania by Jordan's King Husayn. However, domestic diplomatic circles here are not prepared to confirm either possibility.

Ambassador Gives Reception

LD042219Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 4 April, AGERPRES--Abba Gefen, ambassador of Israel to Romania, gave a reception on April 4 to mark the Romanian visit by the minister of foreign affairs of Israel, Moshe Dayan. The guests included Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and other Romanian officials. Present were members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Romania.

Dayan Departs Bucharest

AU051150Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 5 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/4/1978--On Wednesday morning, Moshe Dayan, minister of foreign affairs of the State of Israel, left Bucharest after an official visit to Romania. At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei and by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PRC OFFICIAL THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR CONGRATULATORY CABLE

AU031930Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Apr 78 p 8 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Chinese people and myself personally, I want to extend to you and to the Romanian people cordial greetings and sincere thanks for the congratulatory cable you kindly sent me on my election as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC.

May the revolutionary friendship between our parties and the Romanian and Chinese countries and peoples always flourish:

[Signed] Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC.

SCINTEIA DEVOTES EDITORIAL TO RECENT CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD0111l4Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0909 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/4/1978--The correctness of the orientation and the fruitfulness of Romania's international activity were powerfully stressed at the recent plenary meeting of the C.C. of the R.C.P. (March 22-23) which assigned an important place during its debates to examining the international activity the R.C.P. and the Romanian state carried on in 1977, and the main lines of this activity in 1978.

The documents of the plenary meeting, the debate that took place, SCINTEIA writes in its editorial of March 31, pointed out the continuous expansion of Romania's international relations. At present, she has diplomatic and consular relations with 130 states, and economic relations with over 140 states. At the same time, the R.C.P. has relations with 90 communist parties, with 23 socialist or social-democratic parties and with 24 other parties and political groupings in the developed capitalist states, with 53 government parties and with 21 other parties and progressive organizations in the developing countries, as well as with six national liberation movements. In their turn, the Grand National Assembly, the Socialist Unity Front, the mass and public organizations permanently expanded their links of collaboration on an international plane.

The official visits President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to a series of world countries and the talks conducted in Bucharest with heads of state and of government parties, the same as with other prominent personalities who visited Romania accounted for an outstanding contribution to the development of Romania's international relations. Last year, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid official visits to 12 countries, and five heads of state and of government parties visited Romania.

The plenary meeting of the C.C. of the R.C.P. pointed out the amplification of Romania's international economic relations. Significant is the fact that, in spite of the disorder produced in the world market by the economic and monetary crisis, the volume of the commercial exchanges grew 14.8 percent in 1977 over the previous year. Products resulting from the cooperation ventures account for 20 per cent of Romania's total export.

Last year as well, Romania's international activity was characterized by channelled efforts towards the settlement of the major issues of contemporary world in the interest of all peoples.

Well-known, for instance, is Romania's activity for a lasting security and cooperation system in Europe. At the Belgrade conference, Romania has permanently shown initiative advancing a number of concrete proposals and declared permanently against the negative tendencies to avoid the fundamental questions pertaining to security and cooperation, tendencies which have led finally to the conclusion of the conference with unsatisfactory results.

Romania also paid great heed to supporting the efforts made internationally for the political settlement of the conflictual situations in the Middle East, Cyprus and in other parts of the world, based on equity and justice. She also continued her efforts for the achievement of concrete disarmament measures, of nuclear disarmament measures primarily. Romania played an active role also within the United Nations and other international organizations, where a number of highly important initiatives found materialization, initiatives referring to the elaboration and promotion of clearcut, judicious and realistic conceptions on building a new international economic order, the use of science and technology for development, a.o. The plenary meeting of the C.C. of the R.C.P. has also given expression to Romania's will to increase her contribution to the solving of the major issues preoccupying contemporary mankind. As it was established during the plenary meeting of the C.C. of the R.C.P. Romania will work for overcoming the situation come about following the conclusion of the Belgrade conference with unsatisfactory results.

One of the fundamental conclusions pointed out at the plenary meeting--a conclusion which is a constant feature of the R.C.P. thinking and action--is that according to which in the conditions of sharpening international conditions, of intensified struggle for zones and spheres of influence, of more accentuated manifestations of the policy of strength in the world arena, necessary more than ever before are the assertion of the states' will, the strengthening of the unitary actions of all democratic and progressive forces, the mobilization of the broadest masses, the united struggle of the peoples to impose the development of the course towards detente and security, for peace and collaboration among nations, for democracy and socialism all over the world.

The plenary meeting highlighted the great importance Romania attaches to the future UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Romania considers that everything should be done for this session to mark a new stage in the endeavours to take concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures above all. The session would open the path to practical measures aimed at freezing and lowering the military budgets, at halting the production and improvement of nuclear weapons, destroying the existing stockpiles and the outlawing of these weapons, at halting the waste, within the military competition, of huge material means and human capacities. The determination of the RCP was expressed at the plenary meeting to work for the democratization of the disarmament debate and negotiation forums by ensuring the active participation, on an equal footing, of all states in these forums, to make further efforts for the broad mobilization of public opinion, of all realistic and responsible political forces, of the peoples in supporting the acceleration of the disarmament process.

In this respect, for this country's participation in the special session of the UN General Assembly, the party leadership, under the direct guidance of Nicolae Ceausescu, is to elaborate the substantive stand of Romania, comprising new concrete proposals and initiatives, so that this important meeting should occasion a thorough political debate, lead to break the present stagnation and the passing of clear-cut and committing substantive documents opening a new era of serious and fruitful negotiations in disarmament.

At the same time, the plenary meeting of the C.C. of the R.C.P. reasserted Romania's will to strengthen solidarity and collaboration within the developing countries group, to intensify the participation as invited guest in the activities of the non-aligned states.

PRIME MINISTER MANESCU RECEIVES SOVIET INTERIOR MINISTER

LD042215Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 4 April--AGERPRES--The Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu received on April 4 Nikolay Anisimovich Shchelokov, minister of the interior of the USSR, who is visiting Romania. Stress was laid with satisfaction, on the occasion, on the good relations in existence between Romania and the USSR, and tackled were aspects of the expanding collaboration [word indistinct] operation between the two countries in various spheres of activity.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER NICULESCU RECEIVES UK DELEGATION

LD042244Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 4 April, AGERPRES--On April 4, Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, received the delegation of Export Credits Guarantee Department - Great Britain, led by K. W. Cotterill, under-secretary of state, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade. Approached were on the occasion questions concerning the development of financial-banking relations between Romania and Great Britain.

During their sojourn in Romania, the British guests had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the National Bank, the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade, the "Tehnoimport-Export" Company and saw round economic objectives.

MEETING HELD IN CONNECTION WITH SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY WEEK

AU041140Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 4 Apr 78 AU

[Summary] A joint session of the symposium entitled "balance sheet and prospects of mass scientific and technical creativity" and of the plenary session of the National Council for Science and Technology began in the Great Palace Hall in Bucharest today. The session has been organized within the framework of Romanian Science and Technology Week.

"The proceedings of these important scientific sessions are being attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu; Comrades Gheorghe Oprea and Nicolae Giosan, government members, leaders of science academies and central institutions for technical research and engineering, and representatives of mass and civic bodies. A great number of researchers, designers, other specialists, workers, educational cadres, students, schoolchildren and pioneers with special merits in mass scientific and technical creativity are also present.

The proceedings were opened by Comrade Ion Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, who presented a general report on plan fulfillment in scientific research and technical engineering. The session is in progress at this hour.

BULGARIAN, ROMANIAN MINISTERS SIGN AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL

AU311759Y Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, March 31 (BTA correspondent)--The Bulgarian and Romanian ministers of agriculture and the food industries, Messrs Gancho Krustev and Angelo Miculescu, here today signed a protocol for mutual cooperation in their fields in 1978.

Mr Krustev was received today by the first minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Mr Manea Manescu. Views and ideas on the still closer and deeper links between the two countries in agriculture and the food industry were exchanged in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

ROMANIAN-JAPANESE JOINT COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

AU031705Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 3 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the fifth session of the Joint Romanian-Japanese Economic Committee began in Bucharest today. The committee is examining the results recorded so far in developing trade between Romania and Japan, and opportunities to further expand and diversify trade exchange and to promote bilateral economic cooperation and cooperation in third markets on the basis of mutual advantage.

RCP GREETS INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU041252Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 4 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/78--The CC of the RCP addressed a message of salute to the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). Expressing the solidarity of the RCP with the struggle of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) for the promotion of the fundamental interests of the working class and of the whole friendly Indian people, the message highlights the relations of friendly collaboration established between the two parties. We wish to reiterate our conviction--the message reads--that these relations will further develop, to the benefit of strengthening the friendship between our peoples, of many-sided cooperation between Romania and India, in the interest of peace and socialism in the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NORTH KOREAN AMBASSADOR

AU042115Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 4 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received DPRK Ambassador Sin In-ha at the latter's request. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes for health and success to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Kim Il-song. Thanking him, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Kim Il-song. The two sides then had a talk which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH SLOVENE PARTY CONGRESS

International Relations Commission Meets

LD0413200Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--For Slovene communists the implementation of the principle of cooperation between communist parties and progressive democratic forces is of special importance because it is precisely on our borders that we encounter and cooperate with the parties which operate in very different and specific circumstances, Drago Flis, chairman of the Commission for International Relations and a delegate from the Ljubljana-center municipality, said in his introductory statement at the commission session today.

Cooperation with these parties, he said, has far-reaching consequences both for relations with the neighboring countries and for the position of the Slovene national minority in these countries.

Drago Flis devoted special attention to cooperation and friendly relations with our neighbors, which represent a constant component of our foreign policy as stressed by the 10th LCY Congress. "Our relations with our neighbors prove that the development of cooperation and friendship between the neighboring countries contributes to the fact that minorities are becoming an increasingly powerful link between nations," Flis said. According to him, the policy of assimilation, unequal status of national minorities and even negation of their existence--as proved by Austrian policy toward Slovene and Croat minorities and by Bulgarian policy toward the Macedonian national community--creates mistrust among the countries, provokes conflicts and represents an objective obstacle to the development of mutual relations.

In conclusion, Flis stressed the importance of decisionmaking and implementation of uniform Yugoslav foreign policy and of international relations in all the areas.

Ten delegates took part in the discussion. They spoke in the main about the socialization of foreign policy and of international relations and about the problems of international economic relations.

Delegate Viktor Repic said in his contribution to the discussion that socialization of foreign policy and of international cooperation was an objective necessity for a more efficient development of foreign and domestic policy required by the attained level of development of self-management. Of course, the equality in cooperation between the republics and the provinces in formulating and implementing the questions pertaining to the field of international relations could not be achieved overnight. The difficulties inherent in the old way of thinking, whereby this area could be only an exclusive domain of the state, had been present for a long period of time and had appeared in its various forms as a brake on a faster transition into what was new, Repic said. In his view the socialization of foreign policy and of international relations has now been successfully affirmed.

Drago Miroslc dwelt particularly on the importance of the Osimo accords, and on their impact and on the way they were received by the Yugoslav, Italian and world public. These agreements had demonstrated in practice the socialization of our foreign policy because all interested factors in Slovenia had collaborated in their preparation.

Our contacts with nonalined and developing countries are increasingly intensive in the political area and increasingly developed in the economic, scientific and other areas, said delegate Ignac Golob as he spoke of the aspects of our economic operations in the developing and nonalined countries.

One has to fight against obsolete views in our ranks, Golob said, and implement new relations of cooperation in these areas. About 140 delegates and guests, including Aleksandar Grlickov, took part in the afternoon work of the commission today. The commission will resume its work tomorrow.

Commissions End Work

LD042305Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--The commissions of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia, which is being held in Ljubljana, ended their work this evening by putting the final touches to the reports which they will submit tomorrow to the plenary session and by making amendments to the resolution which will be adopted tomorrow as the final document of the top gathering of Slovene communists. The delegates expressed their backing for the positions contained in the program report submitted at the beginning of the congress by Franc Popit, president of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee. Support was also expressed for the proposed changes and supplements to the statute of the League of Communists of Slovenia which is expected to be adopted at tomorrow's plenary session of the congress.

MONTENEGRO PRESIDENCY ADOPTS COUNCIL OF REPUBLIC DRAFT LAW

LD041445Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Titograd--At its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, chaired by Veljko Milatovic, approved an analysis of its work during the past year and adopted the draft law setting up the Council of the Republic.

PRC PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA

AU051010Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--The CCP study delegation, which was led on its visit to our country by Li I-meng, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, departed Belgrade yesterday. The delegation was seen off by Vladislav Obradovic, director of the Department for International Relations of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Zvonko Grahek, deputy director of the Department for International Relations of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and others. Costache Savu, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Chang Hai-feng, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, were also present at the sendoff. En route for Romania, the delegation visited Kladovo and the Iron Gate where it saw the hydroelectric power station and was acquainted with its construction.

SRI LANKA TRADE MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS, DEPARTS

Doronjski Receives Athulathmudali

LD031436Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 April, (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Stevan Doronjski today received Sri Lanka's trade minister Lalith Athulathmudali who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Sri Lanka's trade minister delivered to Vice President Doronjski a personal written message for President Tito from Sri Lanka's president J. R. Jayewardene.

During a cordial talk, Vice President Doronjski and Trade Minister Athulathmudali compared notes on current international questions, problems, and difficulties, as well as on the role and tasks of non-aligned countries in efforts to deal with these. Emphasis was laid on the significance ascribed by the two non-aligned countries to the forthcoming non-aligned Coordinating Bureau meeting in Kabul and the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade. The two sides were confident these important gatherings will be conducive to reinforcing the non-aligned movement's unity.

Vice President Doronjski and Trade Minister Athulathmudali noted with satisfaction the long positive development of the two countries' relations and cooperation, characterized by traditional friendship, mutual respect, and understanding.

Meeting With Minic

LD0409407Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1921 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs, today received Sri Lanka Trade Minister Lalith Athulathmudali, who is staying in our country as special envoy of President of the Republic Jayewardene.

In a very cordial conversation in which Dragoslav Pejic, head of the Department for South and Southeast Asia in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Cvijeto Job, head of the group for nonalined countries in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and Ivica Kojic, chef de cabinet of the federal secretary of foreign affairs, also took part, the two ministers carried out a useful exchange of views on the most important aspects of activity of nonalined countries in the light of forthcoming meetings--the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of nonalined countries which will be held in Kabul and the ministerial conference in Belgrade.

During their meeting Minic and Athulathmudali also discussed the tasks of the nonalined movement concerning preparations for the special meeting of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and the further actions of these countries in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic system.

During the talks special attention was also paid to the constant need for the greatest possible direct involvement of nonalined countries in the solution of key international problems to overcome the delay in the process of relaxation of tension between the great powers and in the solution of focal points of crises.

It was stressed that the nonalined countries must find ways and means of solving the conflicts between them; in so doing they would limit the scope for the activity of bloc forces and strengthen the action capability and unity of the nonalined movement.

In this context the exchange of views also covered the problems regarding the possibility of a peaceful solution of the conflicts in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and others.

During the talks the two sides also noted that the bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka are very good and that all the conditions exist for these relations to be further promoted in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, the continued consolidation of the unity of the nonalined movement and the preservation of world peace.

Minister Departs 4 Apr

LD041056Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0957 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG)--Sri Lanka's minister of trade, Lalith Athulathmudali, who stayed here as an envoy of President Jayewardene, left Belgrade this morning.

POLITIKA SCORES SOFIA'S 'GREATER BULGARIA ASPIRATIONS'

AU041653Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[Momcilo Stefanovic report]

[Summary] Sofia, March--"In conversations and by reading what has been published or stated, it is easy to obtain an impression here that the writings about 'the justice and progressiveness' of the San Stafano Treaty during the celebrations of the 100th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from 5 centuries of really harsh slavery under the Ottoman empire have been well synchronized and have had precisely determined tasks. 'The division of labor' has been consistent and imbued with an aspiration to attain two goals, that is, that everything would be published for the domestic public and that it would influence the awareness of the people and especially the awareness of the younger people and that the public abroad would also be informed about all this."

It has been previously reported how some individual Bulgarian historians provided "'scientific grounds' for the Greater Bulgaria aspirations in connection with the San Stafano Treaty. But, judging by the available evidence, military writers have also been charged with this task" and they have tackled the job of "proving that the San Stafano Treaty was 'progressive.'" Thus, in an article entitled "The Progressive Clauses of the San Stefano Peace Treaty" in the newspaper ARMEYSKI PREGLED (organ of the Ministry for National Defense) issue No 2 of 1978, Lt Col Res Petur Petrov says that the San Stefano Treaty was "progressive 'because it was based on a correct and clear ethnic concept.'" However, regardless of this, Petrov goes on, the treaty was attacked as early as at the time of its signing by the bourgeoisie of the Balkan countries because this bourgeoisie "'had nationalist aspirations which are alien to the Bulgarian people and which are not based on firm ethnic positions.'

"We believe that nationalist aspirations are alien to the Bulgarian people but we certainly could not say the same thing about Petur Petrov because he certainly intentionally disregards the fact that under the San Stefano Treaty Bulgaria was expected to take one-fifth of the territory of the present-day Yugoslavia (Macedonia and parts of Serbia) and one-third of Greece."

Another military author, Col Todor Gigov, says in his article entitled "The Progressive Character of the San Stefano Peace Treaty" published in the illustrated journal SERZHANT on 2 February that the San Stefano Treaty "'legalized the just dream of the Bulgarian people to live free and united under one national flag.'" But Gigov further says that the treaty deprived Bulgaria of "'the Bulgarian river valleys of Morava, Toplica and Nasava'" although 75 percent of the population of Nis Pirot, Vranje and Leskovac were Bulgarian, as he says.

Thus, both Gigov and Petrov strive with all their force "'from the military viewpoint' and with countless falsifications and distortions of facts to prove that, in their words, 'the creation of a united Bulgarian state, which in general outlines included the territories with the predominantly Bulgarian population, represented the most important progressive result which was legalized by the signing of the San Stefano Treaty.'

"We have no intention of engaging in a polemic regarding these grave falsehoods, but the following question imposed itself: What does it mean when military writers point out that a treaty is 'progressive' and 'legalized' because it provided for taking foreign territories; how should this writing be interpreted?"

In this connection it is also recalled that at the international symposium organized by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia University, the Ministry for National Defense and other institutions and held in Sofia toward the end of February and at the beginning of March, Academician D. Kosev criticized some historians because of their attacks on the San Stefano Treaty and said that the San Stefano Treaty represented "'the logical concept of the Russian Government in relation to the national question in the Balkans based on the demographic data and the Istanbul Convention.'" And yet it was this convention that gave the Greater Bulgaria "the right to territories of other countries."

The Sofia press bulletin News From Bulgaria, which is published in English and Russian, devotes its entire first issue this year to the jubilee of Bulgaria's liberation. In an editorial article by Spas Gerov it points out that "the San Stefano Treaty created a Bulgaria in the territories within 'its ethnic boundaries.'" The article quotes a statement by Vasil Kolarov that the Berlin Congress "'was a source of countless misfortunes which befell the Balkan peoples.' Citing the 1912 and 1913 Balkan wars and World Wars I and II in this connection, the author concludes that 'in this respect the nationalist passions and aggressive aspirations have still not been extinguished in some Balkan states....'

"This then is 'the science' offered to the world in foreign languages. Everything is stuffed in the same basket--blame is shifted to others and, of course, many things are passed over in silence in order to justify one's own widely varied aspirations."

BORBA REVIEWS LCY STATUTE AMENDMENT ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

AU032145Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 78 p 7 AU

[S.V. article: "League of Communists: Together and on the Basis of Equality With Self-Managers to Decisions"]

[Summary] "A precise definition of the role, tasks and method of activity of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-managing democracy" and the provisions "enriching the principle of democratic centralism" are among the most interesting proposed amendments to the LCY Statute. These amendments proceed from the need for "the League of Communists to continue to adapt its method of activity to new conditions" to insure that "the socialist self-management as an integral all-round system will develop more successfully and quickly and that the League of Communists will be the internal driving force within this system as well as the decisive factor of socialist awareness." This is why an entire new chapter entitled "Role, Tasks and Method of Activity of the LCY in the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy" is being introduced as a proposed supplement to the statute. This "new chapter incorporates into the statute and formulates everything that has been stated in the past discussions about the development of the political system of socialist democracy and the role and responsibility of the League of Communists in this system. And this means that communists must be present and active within the wide mechanism of socialist self-management as its internal driving force rather than as 'the authority' standing above and outside this sytem issuing directives and imposing decisions or adopting the attitude of an indifferent observer." In this connection the proposed amendments to the statute stipulate that "it is the duty of communists to be active within the delegate system, self-managing organizations and communities and the sociopolitical organizations and social organizations in which they are members." Communists must fulfill their role "through their example and by the force of argument, that is, by the authority of truth and not by imposing decisions and views on the basis of the authority of the League of Communists."

Democratic centralism represents the basic form of relations in and an important instrument of building the unity of the LCY. The proposed draft statute defines it as "a democratic preparation of decisionmaking and an obligation of all members to accept and carry out the decisions adopted by a majority." However, in an effort to strengthen democratic methods even more in the adoption of decisions as well as "the freedom of stating views through a democratic discussion on the basis of equality and to prevent any imposition of the will of groups and minorities and all group-like and factional activities, the amendments to the statute also precisely define the positions of those members who in certain situations remain in a minority." The proposed amendment to the statute stipulates that "democratic centralism is based, among other things, on 'the obligation of those members whose views and proposals within an organization or organ of the League of Communists represent the views and proposals of a minority, to accept and carry out the decisions adopted by the majority, while at the same time they have the freedom of retaining their own views.'" This means that, following the adoption of a decision, the united action represents an obligation for all members of the organization or organ concerned, including those who had advocated the adopted views and those who expressed different views during the discussion.

PROPOSED STATUTE CHANGES STRENGTHEN LCY BASIC ORGANIZATIONS

AU032150Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Slobodan Vujica commentary: "At the Source of Action"]

[Excerpts] In order to insure that the League of Communists, in all of its parts, will be always and everywhere the internal force of socialist self-management, it is necessary to move the main thrust of its activity to its basic organizations. This conclusion has been made frequently in the precongress discussions on one of the central topics, that is, the question of how the role and especially the method of activity of the League of Communists under the conditions of an increasingly more highly developed socialist self-management should be further perfected.

Let us only recall the situation during the period of significant advances of technocratism, bureaucratism and liberalism, of alienated power centers and of separation of income from workers. The real basis for work of the basic organization was weakened at that time because, losing their income and their self-managing rights, workers were also virtually losing their basic organization of the League of Communists.

However, no matter to what extent the situation might have changed for the better since then, there is no cause for any complacency.

For instance, it has quite often happened that the basic organizations received ready-made decisions and directives from leaderships of narrow inner groups and were requested to carry out these decisions and directives without any criticism. In this connection any possible different view was proclaimed as "oppositional" or as a "violation of democratic centralism."

It is for this reason that the proposed amendments to the LCY Statute emphasize that the basic organization develops and applies such contents, forms and methods of its work which will constantly stimulate democratic discussions and accords and direct the activities and participation of its members in the work of self-managing, sociopolitical and social organizations and their organs, in delegations, sections, social councils and all other forms of self-managing, sociopolitical and social organization of the working people.

It is in order to strengthen the position of members and of the basic organization and reduce the possibility for transforming the latter into an appendage of narrow bureaucratic-technocratic groups that the proposed amendments to the LCY Statute provide for the abolition of all leaderships standing between the basic organization and the communal committee and conference, the leaderships which have rather often transformed themselves into an authority over communists and self-managers.

Naturally, it is not enough to narrow down the room for technocratic-bureaucratic groups at the level of work organizations and of composite organizations [of associated labor] and large systems because technocratic-bureaucratic groups may easily appear in some other place, for instance in the basic organization [of the League of Communists] as well as elsewhere. Herein lies the importance of the requirement made in the proposed amendments to the LCY Statute concerning the need to develop democratic procedures in the adoption of decisions and concerning a democratic cooperation and dialog with self-managers and a joint search together with self-managers for the most appropriate solution and a joint struggle with them for the socialist substance of decisions.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSS DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

AU0410152Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar 78 p 7 AU

[R. Kluajic and R. Babic report]

[Summary] At their joint session yesterday the three chambers of the Serbian Assembly heard and discussed a report on the implementation of the law on associated labor introduced by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the assembly, and a report on national defense preparations in Serbia introduced by Lt Gen Dragoman Radojicic, republican secretary for national defense.

"Great and very important results have been achieved in the total national defense preparations in the republic, without the provinces, in the past 3 years from 1974 to 1977. This is the appraisal made by Dragoman Radojicic, republican secretary for national defense, in his introductory explanation of the report on national defense preparations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

"These results are primarily evident in the high degree of socialization of defense affairs in nearly all social structures in the republic. All-people's defense is growing and developing from the social self-managing socioeconomic and political relations standpoint and is contributing to the development and stability of these relations. According to Lieutenant General Radojicic's appraisal, important results and activity have also been achieved and developed in the preparation and adoption of defense plans and other defense documents of sociopolitical communities and their organs, local communities, organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities. However, although considerable efforts have been made in the economy's defense preparations, this field is still lagging to a considerable extent as compared with its possibilities and needs.

"These and other national defense tasks have been and continue to be organized and carried out through a constant and direct cooperation with units, commands and organs of the Yugoslav People's Army at all levels, Radojicic pointed out. The collaboration and participation of the Yugoslav People's Army in training the youth for all-people's defense in the instruction centers are particularly important." At the same session the assembly also discussed a report on the realization of the rights and duties of intercommunal regional communities and their organs which was introduced by Slavoljub Raskovic, president of the Social-Political Chamber.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS SUCCESS IN STRENGTHENING SECURITY

AU011457Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU

[Miluusko Tomic commentary]

[Text] One of the topics pertaining to the internal political situation is devoted to social self-protection and security. Regarding social self-protection and security, our working people and citizens proceed from the fact that everything they protect belongs to them. Every individual strengthens the overall security and self-protection of the society. Here is a commentary by Miljusko Tomic:

We are not diminishing our efforts in further strengthening security, Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, said in the Yugoslav Assembly yesterday. He stressed that, as a society, we do not for a moment neglect the fact that the enemy has not given up organized activities and attempts to achieve its ultimate aims. The scope of activity of the domestic enemy, who operates in tandem with the enemies abroad, has been narrowed down considerably through the actions of the League of Communists and the factors of social self-protection. The measures of the security organs and services on the functioning of social self-protection have to a considerable extent reduced the scope of activities of foreign intelligence services.

We have achieved all this through the strengthening of the security awareness of society and through the strengthening of the individual's conviction that everything he has to protect belongs to him and that no one can protect us if we do not protect ourselves.

Social self-protection and security are, therefore, not only the obligations of the professional services and the security organs. This is the self-managing right and obligation of every working man. For this reason there can be no self-management without a strengthening of social self-protection, nor can there be a strong self-protection without self-management. Social accords and agreements and the strengthening of our togetherness have strengthened the self-protection of the entire Yugoslav society. The activity of the nationalist, liberalist, techno-bureaucratic and other groups, which openly worked on undermining our self-managing system, has been reduced. However, nationalism will continue to be one of the forms of hostile activity for the simple reason that all types of domestic and foreign enemies accept it as their platform because our society is most sensitive regarding nationalism. For this reason we will continue to strengthen the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities and the mutual confidence among the people.

The fact is that the damaging activity of the techno-bureaucratic groups and individuals has been prevented to a considerable extent. However, one should bear in mind that remnants of this activity still exist in many circles and that these groups and individuals are masked in various ways. By strengthening self-managing socialist relations and by a consistent cadre policy--by electing the best people to the leading posts--we prevent the enemy from acting outside the laws and norms which our society has laid down as the rules of behavior. With the distribution of income according to the results of work and with a consistent implementation of the law on associated labor, we are strengthening the rule of the working class and thus also social self-protection and security, which are a part of the protection and a strengthening of self-management and self-managing relations in our society.

FUNDS FOR PRIVATE AGRICULTURE IN VOJVODINA REPORTED

LD011002Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0924 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, April 1 (TANJUG)--Close to two billion dinars of public funds will be invested in the private sector of agriculture in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the Yugoslav wheat basket, to spur the broader participation of individual farmers in agricultural production.

Banks have, under a self-management agreement, taken on the obligation annually to set aside at least 8.8 percent of credit funds to finance associated and other individual farmers cooperating with agricultural cooperatives. In addition to this, individual farmers in Vojvodina have received, on one occasion, 3,000,000 and, on another 6,200,000 dollars of two World Bank loans. Individual farmers in Vojvodina have so far been also granted credit by over 100 Yugoslav agricultural organizations under an agreement on long-term cooperation between the private and social sectors in agriculture. This has notably contributed to the association of farmers and their voluntary cooperation with the social sector.

BRIEFS

CUBAN MACHINERY INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES--Representatives from the Cuban iron and steel machinery industry and the Yugoslav Economic Chamber have met in Belgrade to study possible cooperation in the machinebuilding industry. The talks were headed by Miguel Macias, Cuban vice minister of the iron and steel machinery industry, and Rakto Svilar, vice president of the Economic Chamber. [Text] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Apr 78 FL]

ENERGOINVEST-SOVIET ACADEMY CONTRACT--Belgrade, April 1, (TANJUG)--A cooperation contract between "Energoinvest", a Yugoslav complex organization of associated labour, and the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was signed in Belgrade today by "Energoinvest" representatives Dragutin Kosovac and Soviet Academy of Sciences High Temperatures Institute Director Aleksandr Sheindlin. The contract covers cooperation in the research and development of the magnetic-hydrodynamic process of transforming thermal into electrical energy. This process can be carried out in electric power stations using organic fuel and in nuclear power stations. The first installation to carry out the magnetic-hydrodynamic process in Yugoslavia is scheduled to be built by 1984 at the alumina factory near the town of Zvornik (Yugoslav constituent republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina). [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD]

FIRST CONTAINER TERMINAL--Bar, April 1, TANJUG--The first container terminal in Yugoslavia has just begun operation in the port of Bar, in the southermost part of the Yugoslav Adriatic coast. The first to use the terminal's services was neighbouring Romania, whose goods destined for the United States were loaded on the Yugoslav ship Hreljin of Rijeka. The port of Bar is the second-largest Yugoslav seaport, the largest being the port of Rijeka. The Belgrade-Bar railroad, 475 kilometres long, was completed two years ago. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD]

RADIO COOPERATION MEETING ENDS--A conference on cooperation among Yugoslav radio stations has ended in Milocer. At the conference it was said that the sucesses achieved in linking Yugoslav radio stations and in cooperation among these stations obligate radio stations to further efforts in this primary political task. All forms of cooperation were discussed, and it was said that joint radio programs of the Yugoslav radio stations were for the great part successful when various political manifestations, protocollary events or meetings of forums are involved. However, this mutual linking is not so good when more vital topics are involved. It frequently happens that greater attention is paid to the number of reports than to their quality. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151